52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
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is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

VOL. VIII, NO. 309 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.		Tons.
1920			
18th December	Kistyan	—	8,987
23rd "	Morvada (a)	—	8,193
25th "	Mantua	—	10,885
1921			
1st January	China	—	7,933
6th "	Mashobra	—	8,795
8th "	Caledonia (b)	—	7,573
15th "	Devanha	—	8,093
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	—	8,983
29th "	Morea (d)	—	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-i-Hind	—	11,430
12th "	Plassy	—	7,346
19th "	Malwa	—	10,883
26th "	Naldera	—	15,825

(a) "MORVADA".—B. I. Company's Fare. Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Mails only.
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.		Remarks.
31st December.	Naldera	—	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.		—
29th Dec.	Karapara	—	East and South Africa.
17th "	Lhasa	—	Karachi direct
9th "	Linga	—	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m.
1st "	Manshobra	—	Karachi direct
22nd "	Varela	—	Buscreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Hiuroran Maru	K. Yamada	5854	19th Dec	20 Dec.
Yoshida Maru	G. Hideshima	4921	24th Dec.	4th Jan
Yoshida Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	4646	15th Jan.	22nd Jan

This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Bomby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	14th Dec.	28th Dec

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

DOBBARS.—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 5).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."
BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT
NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.
20TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No Berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 589.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017 8 2
Reserve Funds	15,49,858 6 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary, LEITONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 15,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,650,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOURABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. IHARA, Manager.
99, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta).	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kote Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio do Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 600.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
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The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
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Secretaries and Managers

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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:
AHMEDABAD Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 8, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms!
Investment Securities bought and sold.
SAVINGS BANK — — — 5% P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS — — 3% P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS — — — 6½% P. A.
The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A. LL.B.
Managing Director.

Mr. MOTORIST
SAVE constant repair bills by SENDING your car to us.
PROMPT execution
PROMPT deliveries
ASK for estimates
ADDRESS enquiries to
AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
KENNEDY BRIDGE,
Automobile Engineers, Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles of all well known makes and large stockists of Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Spare Parts.
Telegrams:—SUBLIME.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plate"

Mr. Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment, and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
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THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.
It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—
KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.B.

S. A. S.

With apologies to the post of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S"

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S"

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S"

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S"

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S"

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S"

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S"

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S"

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star.
"S. A. S"

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

ICY-HOT

BOTTLE AND CARAFE
KEEPS CONTENTS
EITHER ICY COLD OR
STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS
Invaluable for House-keepers Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.
Illustrated Price List Free
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SINUSES.

are cured without oparation.
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Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
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Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

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"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND
AGUE MIXTURE

Ague Specific for Dengue, remittent, intermittent, Jungle and other fevers of Malarial origin. Possesses Diaphoretic, and Tonic Actions and is free from bad after-effects. Price Re. One.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's other Specialities.

	Rs. a.p.		Rs. a.p.
Plague Mixture	0-10-0	Influenza Curative	1-0-0
Liver Cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints	0-12-0	Cholera Mixture .	0-10-0
"Non-staining" Ringworm Ointment and Lotion, each.	0- 6-0	Body Purifier: An ideal blood purifier and tonic, 4 Oz...	1-4-0
		Pile Ointment	0-8-0

Can be had of:—
KEMP & Co., ALEMBIC Coy., (Princess St.), and all Chemists.
OR, DIRECT FROM
Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Pharmacy Readymone Building, Apollo Pier, BOMBAY.

Do YOU Pelmanise?

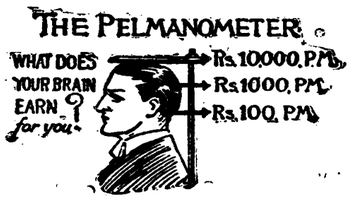
Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.



Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 130 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

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The Pelman Institute
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Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

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OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Dumkhana, Mazagon
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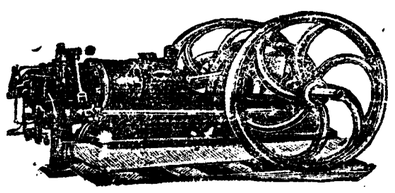
IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

Low consumption really reliable high efficiency
LATEST IMPROVED TYPE.



Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding mills, Oil mills, pumps of all kinds, Mlectric Eotors and Dynamos upto 230 volts and 100 Amps. Saw benches, Cylinder Oils. Beltings, and all kinds of mill gin stores always in stock.

P. G. MUSKER & CO.
63 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Electric Dynamos Motor Pumps, Fans, Insulated and Flexible Wires, Switches, Electroliers, Bracket Pendants, Standards Water Tight Fittings, Metal Filament and Half Watt Lamps of all Voltages and Candle Powers and ALL OTHER ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.

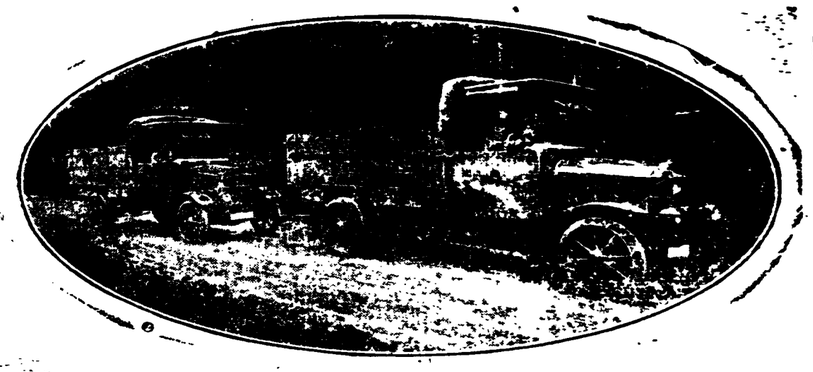
THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
1, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAND AND POWER PUMPS
LUBRICATING OILS AND OTHER ENGINEERING STORES

POONA BRANCH
289, Main Street, Poona.

Telephone : 1390. *Cable Address* : "[illegible]"

DIXI 3 TON LORRIES READY FOR Delivery.



DIXI 3 TON LORRIES READY FOR Delivery.

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RUN ON KEROSIN OIL
BUILT AFTER THE WAR

SOLE AGENT

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

B 14, HAMMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED.

Edmund Dupuy

COGNAC BRANDY.

is the cheapest and postively the bes brandy in the market.

It is produced from the choice vintage in France
The verdict of the Connoisseur is that

"Edmund Dupuy Is the Best."

Try it and your verdict will be the same.
It suits all tastes and all pockets.

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SOLE AGENT.

T.H. Khanna, Baria Building Pydhonie, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 5483.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.

LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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Bombay.

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Selected:— **Crockery, Cutlery, Glss and Electro-plateware.**

TABLE CENTRES AND DECORATIONS. FITTED LUNCH AND TIFFIN BASKETS.

OIL AND ELECTRIC LAMPS AND FITTINGS. HIGH CLASS FITTED SUIT CASES.

S. BANNISTER & Co. Ld.,

53 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Notice:—STOCK CLEARING SALE. Pathephon Machines and Records Double Discs, Re. 1 each.

For Headache, Cold and Rheumatism.

ESTABLISHED, 1858.

GANDIV Anti Rheumatism. BALM.

PRICE As. 8 only.

SOLE MAKERS,—
Bhicka Cullianj & Co.,
Chemists & Druggists,
Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1954.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic. Rs. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Warli. Laboratory, Bombay, 1.
Telegraphic Address:— BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores lost power and rejuvenates the constitution and it is enough to say that, much is said that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers
Sole Agents:
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BOMBAY.
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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patronsl ,and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema

X'MAS WEEK.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

MONDAY, the 27th December
DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Featuring Annette Kellermann.

TUESDAY, the 28th December.
SALOME
(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Featuring Theda Bara.

WEDNESDAY, the 29th December.
WOMAN
(Maurice Tourneur Special Production)
Featuring Florence Billings.

THURSDAY, the 30th December.
WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
(Paramount Special Production)
Novel by Sir Hall Caine,
Featuring Katherine Macdonald.

FRIDAY, the 31st December.
WOMAN GOD FORGOT
(Cecil B. Demelle's Production)
Featuring Geraldine Farrar.

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.
THE WHIP
William Brady Production
Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.
LEST WE FORGET
Metro Special Production
Featuring Rita Jolivet.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY
Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel. sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present.

TUESDAY, the 4th January.
THE TERROR ISLAND
Paramount Artcraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.
DARBY AND JOAN
From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Derwent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.
GIRL OF THE SEA
A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.
DARING HEARTS
A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD,
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST TWO EPISODES
OF
The Daredevil Jack
Episodes 14th TERRIBLE VENGENCE
Episode 15th THE TRIPLE CHASE
AND
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
HAROLD LLOYD
The Great of Screen Comedian
IN
The Haunted Spooks
TIME :
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee on Bank Holiday & Saturday 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30, 5-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES
These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.
MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

Monday 27th December 1920
'Triumph of Venus'

Tuesday 28th December 1920
'Thelma'
Marie Corelli's Most Admired Novel

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Mr. Wu'
featuring Mathesan Lang

Thursday 30th December 1920
The Wonder Story of the Age
'Tarzan of the Apes'
From the original story by Edgar Rice Burroughs

Friday 31st December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his modern mate

Saturday 1st January 1921
Charlie Chaplin
in the Trenches
'Shoulder Arms'

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Vendetta'
Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Masks and Faces'
Starring every leader of the British Stage

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Holy Orders'
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law
Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featuring Gaby Deslys
Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

Monday 27th December 1920
'Mickey'
Featuring Mabel Normand

Tuesday 28th December 1920
The Tale of most famous Lovers
'Romeo and Juliet'
Featuring
Francis Bushman and Beverley Bayne

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part I
Or Love's Struggle through out the Ages

Thursday 30th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part II

Friday 31st December 1920
Charlie Chaplin
in
'Burlesque on Carmen'

Saturday 1st January 1921
'Merchant of Venice'
Featuring
Mathesan Lang

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Last Days of Pompeii'
Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Barrier'
The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Macbeth'
featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"
Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-45 p.m., only.
Stage play successfully turned into film Drama
"Experimental Marriage"
Featuring
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
HINT TO HUSBANDS
Don't ever let your wife think you're the least bit jealous and you'll win out.

MADAN'S THEATRE Ld., ATTRACTIONS
THE EXCELSIOR
Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.,
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

To-day Mon. 27th & To-morrow Tues. 28th Dec. at 9-30 p.m.
"Castle in Spain"
A Bright, Breezy. Musical, Comedy Revue.

Wed. 29th, Thurs. 30th & Fri. 31st. Dec. at 9-30
"Peaches & Cream"
A Jolly, Irresponsible, Something-to-laugh-at.

Sat. 1st Jan. at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 2nd Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p. m.
"Harem Belles"
ELABORATELY STAGED.
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED
Booking at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS

To-day ONLY at
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Mack Sennet's £. 100,000
Racing play
MABEL NORMAND
IN
"MICKEY"
Comedy Drama in 7 parts
"MICKEY"
Mickey runs the gamut of every human emotion expressed with masterly sincerity never before equalled.

BILLIARDS

PRYKE'S APOLLO HOTEL
5 Nights Exhibition Game
BETWEEN
Mr. CLARK M. CONACHY,
New Zealand Professional Champion
AND
Mr. NAVIN
Reputed in Bombay.
The game will be 3750 up Mr. M. Conachy conceding Mr. Navin 2250.
Commencing TUESDAY 28th December
After each session where will be an amateur one competition for the highest break intrance Rs. 1
Admission Rs. 3 Reserves Rs. 5.
Season tickets reserves Rs. 15.
Reserved Tickets may be obtained at the Apollo Hotel.
Table kindly lent by Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

K. D. & BROTHERS

SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THEIR PATRONS AND OFFER.
An Unexampled, Unique, Unsurpassable,
FORTNIGHTLY FEAST OF THE MOVIES,
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR WEEKS !
One Brilliant Picture every day

Here's for TO-DAY A GREAT FILM !

SPECIAL TIMINGS : 5; 6-45; 8-30 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ON MONDAY 27th Dec.

To-Day
The Sublime Masterpiece in Filmdom
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
Featuring the champion Swimmer and the Australian Venus
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
A fascinating Million Dollar Picture de luxe by
WILLIAM FOX

Mind You ! TO-DAY ONLY, AND NO MORE !

USUAL LOW RATES :
Box Rs. 2
Sofa Re. 1
1st Class 12 As.
2nd Class 6 As.
3rd Class 3 As.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF
"COTTRELLS TROUPE"
ROMAN GYMNASTS ;
ECCENTRIC ACROBATS ;
TAMBOURINE DANCE :
SELECTED SONGS ;
Also a 3 reels remarkable picture
"The Ninth day"
A military drama showing how a common soldier, by deeds of bravery, earned his commission and also a sweet-heart, whom his senior officer failed to attract.
Prices :—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1-, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)
(NO INCREASE IN PRICES).

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
By the end of January 1921
"THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY."
BY FAR THE BIGGEST OPERA COY. EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.
120 ARTISTES INCLUDING
36 PRINCIPAL ARTISTES
44 CHORUS & BALLET
40 MUSICIANS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA CO.
Box plan will open shortly at enhanced prices from Rs. 10/- Downwards.

To-night !
A Heart-appealing Photo-Drama full of Earnestness, Pathos and Poetry.
A Universal Sparkling Jewel !
"The Devil's Pass-key !"
(6 Parts—7,000 Feet.)
A Picture of Paris the Wicked and Paris the Wonderful.
A Sensational Photo drama of Woman's Greatest Tempalation—created by Man !
The story of an author who wrote a successful play only to find on the night of its premiere that he had based the plot on the indiscretions of his own wife and has made her the subject of gossip for all Paris is artfully told in "The Devil's Pass Key," a Universal-Jewel photoplay produced under the direction of Erich von Stroheim. A rich American officer helps the wife out of an embarrassing situation when an unscrupulous modiste is pressing her for payment of bills. The story circulates. The husband has no idea who the principals are and makes it the basis of a play which proves a great success. The wife, though innocent, becomes the target for attacks by scandal-mongers, and a catastrophe is narrowly averted. The pronuction, contains scenes at famous. Grand Prix, the Theatre Francais and many other incidents of Parisian life have been reproduced.
"The Devil's Pass-key"
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Commencing on 31st December
Our New Universal Serial
"THE VANISHING DAGGER"
FEATURING
EDDIE POLO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY ONLY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The picture magnificent of the age.
"The Triumph of Venus"
(KHUNNUS)
In 7 beautiful parts
featuring
The lovely screen star
BETTY LEE
and countless VENUS—FORMED maidens

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer their supremely wonderful Fox-Film
"ALADIN"
AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
The Great X'mas Picture!
specially booked for the palatial Picture Theatre, GLOBE CINEMA

"Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" is bound to appeal in a most wonderful way to the young.

However, older people will dispute with the children as to which will get the most enjoyment out of this glorious Fox Kiddies' Feature. The very charm of its story as it is told on the screen and the wonderful way in which it is acted, the fresh beauty of its heroine and the tragic element in its title character, will all give them a keen pleasure of a new and most intense sort. No one will be able to tell to them the beauty of the scenes that are to be disclosed in this film.

"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
(All the 10 Parts Complete—the Picture Entire.)

Most of us believe that we know the story of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," but the new screen version of it has shown it with a power and a beauty that was hidden in the written words. The East is disclosed with the veil of mystery magnified, but the bizarre splendour of its cities and its palaces and its life is brought out as it has never been seen before.

"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"
appeals to the young and the old alike. Surely no one can afford to miss this Mighty Film.

There is one scene in this beautiful photoplay where the lamp is rubbed and a palace appears on the burning sands that surpasses anything of its kind. Indeed nothing has ever approached it, either in conception or in result. It is a perfect miracle of the screen that makes one gasp in astonished pleasure.

Four Shows at : 5; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 300. Prices Re. 1-8. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARAFDHAR. 58, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BECTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion, High pressure stirrelizer Incubators gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass wares for laboratory fittings, Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDIBAN".
Telephone: No. 2411

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS KALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars ly to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for examinations in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply immedialy 80, Esplanade Road. 7293

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Ahmedabad—An experienced CIVIL ENGINEER. Apply sharp stating qualifications terms and copies of testimonials which will not be returned Box No. 1595, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7300

WANTED—Two experienced LADY TEACHERS for Sts. IV and V and one male teacher for St. IV. Apply F. K. DUBASH Joint Principal Tutorial H. School Palonji House, near Railway Hotel Chaupati Road. 7299

WANTED.—Competent CLERKS for office correspondence with good hands knowing typewriting and Gujarati Accounts. Apply stating salaries required and previous experience of office routine. Apply to MOTOR STORES, Khetwadi, Back Road, Bombay. 7306

WANTED for a Motor Work Shop a competent MECHANIC with thorough experience of Motor Engineering. Pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and personal reference, to THE MANAGER ORIENTAL MOTOR & CO., Meerut City. 7311

WANTED.—A MANAGER for a first class Cotton Mill under construction in Calcutta, must have sound organizing capacity and detailed knowledge of every branch of a Cotton Mill, including lay out of building and machinery. None need apply who have no previous experience in responsible position in a Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 1592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7270

WANTED.

WANTED.—One 20-25 B. H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE in good working order. Apply N. RUSTOMJI & CO., 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 7194

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One CORNISH BOILER, 20ft. by 5½ft. by 80 lbs. Price Rs. 3,000. Apply N. RUSTOMJI & CO., 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 7193

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE newly built on 8,000 square feet in the healthiest Extension, Bangalore City complete with well, water tap and Electric lights. Price Rs. 20,000. No offer. Apply to Mr. C. R. SUNDARACHARI, 3rd floor, 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 7277

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete Cotton Pressing Plant, including D. Stewart's Finisher and Half-press 20" by 6" and 130lbs. Boiler; 13" by 23" by 24" Comp. side by side Engine; Electric Motors, Generators, Cables and Fittings; Hand Pumps; One inch Hydraulic Tubes; Pooley's Scales. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 6876

MATRICULATION CANDIDATES!—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!!—Success in History Guaranteed! Excellent text for revision. With Matric Examination questions and answers, and a sketch of the Great European War. Order immediately of T. P. BOYCE, Belgaum, and secure success. Ask for Matric History, by Boycington. Price Re. 1/3 V.P.P. 7159

RUPEES 120 will bring you an Improved Model of BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with all modern devices. Special improved Fractional Key-board and Compact Carrying Case. Weight 7 lbs. All spares stocked. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new Typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special low introductory price. It is subject to change without notice. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist, The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450 pages. 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (The "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence it is also obtainable at Re 1-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4899

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE STUDIO (5 x 4) Camera with Voiglander lens gives excellent Pictures. One Pound Silver Nitratic (Johnsons') what offers. Apply Box No. 1598, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7313

FOR SALE.—Spinning and Weaving COTTON WASTE of various qualities. Apply with firm offers and particulars of the qualities required to the BINOD MILLS CO., LTD.' Ujjain. 7312

FOR SALE.—One 6/4 sizing Machine with 7/4 head stock drying surface 62" tin cylinders in perfact working order. Apply to Box No. 1545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6995

FOR SALE—One going concern of a foundry workshop with goodwill and assets. Price rupees one lakh. No brokers. Apply for inspection and details to Box No. 1600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7316

A LOT OF A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS by General Electric Co., Brand New 5, 10, 25 and 30 H.-P. SUNDERDAS and Co., Post Box No. 292, Bombay. 7298

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—MOTOR-GARAGES at Girgaum Back Road, near Mangaldas Bungalow, c/o S. S. Mahimvala's Bungalow. 7229

A TWO-STORIED NEW BUILDING at the corner of Haines Road and Byculla Station for hire or contract for High Class Hindoos See RAJANBHAI MEHERALLY, Khadak. 7230

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

the latest improved system (of E.S.A. of Sweden).

The Indian Engineering Co, (Electric. Dept) are in a position to supply or undertake installations of the above Apparatus.
Telephones for 60 Miles to 420 Miles.
Telegraph messages from 180 to 1200 Miles at Day Time.
At night time, double the capacity than above for the same Apparatus.
Estimates and further particulars supplied free. Mr. Nystroem will see if desired in the matter. 7223

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd proximo till Monday the 17th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1920. 7111

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Agave Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medow Street, Fort. 7149

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 192
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 6856

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL

WITH effect from 1st April, 1921, Coal Coke and Patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and *via* will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals, transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I Ry.

Calcutta, 7th December, 1920. 6868

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., are requested to present between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. except on Saturdays the documents they hold in respect of their shares in the said Company to be exchanged for the corresponding certificates of shares.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents. 7244

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 16th day of December 1920. The Final Notice is hereby given to those shareholders who have not sent in their allotment moneys in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 10th of January 1920 and in Case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents.

Dated, 21st December, 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7254

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1920 at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December 1920 to 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1920.

By order of the Board.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents. 7174

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Article 71 of the Company's Articles of Association, the first ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on 30th day of December, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chhotalal M. Kothari, Manekial Ujamshi Mulji as additional Directors.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Carsundas Tejpal and Moolji Haridas who retire by rotation but being elegible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To lowest any other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Dated this 18th day of December 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7173

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra" September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. ABDUL, has contracted to purchase from Baf SAKINABOO, widow and administratrix of Fida Hoosein Shamsudin, the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim upon or the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charges, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claim, which will have then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Morland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New Nos. B/13641, M/13641, Old Survey No. 277 and New Survey Nos. 5/3534 and 6/3534 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Allarakhia Rahimtulla, on or towards the West by the property of Samaudin Sulemanji, on or towards the North by the public road and on or towards the South by the property of Shaikh Alli Abdul Hussein, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4065 (5) (6) and Street Nos. 252D and 252E and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7248

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

10TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-0 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

OF unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, different kinds of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery and Necklaces, etc., Leather Bages, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors, etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-0 noon.

Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.

Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. any day from 5th January 1921.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar.

Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000, balance within one month. Any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at owner's risk free of charge; under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery. 7249

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the properties mentioned in the Schedule hereto form the subject-matter of Suit No. 123 of 1916 filed by our client, Bai Foolcooverbai, widow of Chandmulji Bafna of Rutlam, against Rai Saheb Keshrisingh Rajmul of Rutlam, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. From the decree made in the above suit an appeal was preferred being Appeal No. 13 of 1919 and from the decree of the Appellate Court an appeal has been preferred to the Privy Council. The properties are Lis Pendens and any person or persons purchasing or dealing with the same will do so at his or their own risk.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 309 and Street Nos. 460 to 462 and Collector's Old Nos. 115, 115, 115 and 115, New Nos. 885, Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 1434 of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 4,345.
2. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 298 and Street Nos. 2 to 10 and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 3,085.
3. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 308, Street Nos. 456 to 458 and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 1,120.
4. An outhouse situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 311 and Street Nos. (2) and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 25.
5. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward Nos. 312 and 313, Street Nos. 3 and 4 and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 1,525.
6. A house situate at Telwadi Street, bearing C Ward No. 682 (1) and Street No. 12 of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 665.
7. A house situate at Telwadi Street, bearing C Ward No. 1682 (2) and Street No. 12A of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 120.
8. A house situate at Telwadi Street, bearing C Ward No. 1683, Street No. (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 65.

Note.—No Collector's Bill is received in respect of the properties Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

9. A house situate at Neemuth Cantonment in Parsee Street and bounded on the East by the property of Bhikaji Bomanji, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Jamali Road and on the South by a public passage.
10. A house at Ajmere in the Mehar Road and bounded on the East by the said Mehar Road, on the West by the public passage, on the South by a road called Hirkaka Chowk and on the North by the property of Ramdayal Vaid.
11. A house situate at Indore Camp, Calali Street and bounded on the East by the property of Ratanji Shapurji, on the West by a compound belonging to a Christian, on the North by a public road and on the South by a small rivulet.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Foolcooverbai, widow of Chandmulji Bafna of Rutlam.

7294

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 7 of 1913
and
In the matter of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 3rd day of December, 1920, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the above-named Company to confirm alterations of the said Company's Memorandum of Association proposed to be effected by special resolutions of the Company unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 18th day of October, 1920, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 15th day of November, 1920, and which resolutions run as follows:—

"That Clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia and Co." in place of the words "Messrs. Pilani Wadia Halai and Co.", wherever they occur in the said clause and that the words "in consideration of the services rendered in promoting the Company" occurring in lines 10 and 11 of the said clause be deleted.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Saturday, the 15th January, 1921, and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or counsel, for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, of Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1920.

(Sd.) MADHAVJI KAMDAR &
CHHOTUBHAI,
Solicitors for the Company.

7286

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Central Hazaribagh Mica Co., Ld.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII 1913.)

CAPITAL .. .. RS. 2,00,000

Divided into 8,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 payable in easy instalments of Rs. 5 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. C. E. GREY, Esq., Bar-at-Law, (Chairman), Late Administrator General Bengal.
2. Hon'ble Mr. K. K. CHANDA of Assam, Member Imperial Legislative Council.
3. Mrs. M. S. S. ADLAM, 18, Alipore Park Road, East, Calcutta.
4. R. BOSE, Esq., Mineralogist and Mica expert (Leeds) M. M. C. (London) Manager, Mineral Dept., Messrs. G. Knowles & Co., Ltd.
5. K. S. BASU, Esqr., Engineer, Builder and Govt. Contractor, Director, th Indian Industrial Museums, Ltd.
6. P. BANERJI, Esq., (Ex-Officio) General Manager and Proprietor Messrs. P. Banerji & Co.

BANKERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., CALCUTTA and all their branches.
THE INDIAN BANK, LTD., MADRAS and MADURA.

AUDITORS.

B. CHOUDURI, Esq., A.C.R.A. (Govt. Authorised Auditor of Public Companies.

PROSPECTUS.

Experience teaches that if a mine and the factory are placed under an able hand it will work as follows:—

MINE.—The average cost of hauling 1 md. of raw mica in well equipped mines never exceeds. Rs. 1-4.

FACTORY.—The average production of local market quality out of 1 md. of raw mica is 8 seers and the cost of this outturn. Rs. 0-8-0 and Rs. 1 12-0.

MARKET.—If counted on the lowest size it sells on an average Rs. 20 per md. in the present local market. Therefore it works to a profit of Rs. 2-4 in Rs. 4 (i.e.) 56¼ per cent.

EXPORT.—If splittings are made out of the above it will derive the lowest 6 seers and adding every thing it costs Rs. 6. Home market pay now-a-days for No. 6 splittings on an average As. 12 per lb. so the 6 seers or 12 lbs. will fetch Rs. 9. Therefore it works to a profit of Rs. 3 in Rs. 9 (i.e.) 33⅓ per cent.

If the capital is rolled in the least twice a year it means 66⅔ per cent. Mining and Export combined will pay 122⅔ per cent per year in the least not to speak of the profit from manufacturing when the same is undertaken.

It is to be noted that the above calculations have been made on the price of mica of No. 6 quality, viz. Rs. 20 per maund. The current market rates for other qualities varies from Rs. 230 to 730 and special quality is being sold Rs. 900 per maund. Calculated on these prices a good percentage of dividend can fairly be expected especially as the cost of propuction remains the same in all the cases.

For Prospectus and application forms please apply to the Bankers or to the

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. P. BANERJI & Co.,

80, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

This is not an invitation for public subscription shares are allotted only on the basis of the prospectus as filed with the Registrar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta Pydhoni at the shop of Mr. Kilachand Devchand by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. D. L. Shawala and Co., Delhi.

30 Bales yarn No. 2-20s. white tie. 3 China man ticket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.

On FRIDAY, the 31st day of December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the sea side), very valuable and made to order house-hold furniture, by Roberts, rich glassware, Chinaware, best platedware, solid mahogany, dining tables without arm chairs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets made to order sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, with horse hair mattresses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing cheval glass, large sized chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat-stands, Singapore cane furniture, very rich curtains, ice box, copper and aluminium utensils, single and double meat safes, etc., etc., etc. The property of A. C. Owen, Esq., Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be ready and property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND DRY COLOURS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Rope Walk Lane Fort, behind Jewish Synagogue by order of the parties concerned the building materials consisting of brass bolts, iron bolts, bolts and nuts, iron castings, stoves, rings, covers, handles gratings, doors, iron chapras, iron ivory brass handles, wooden pulleys, pabso paint, green paint, packets victoria blue ivory black Chinese green, lemon chome, Mexicau red, slate blue, yellow ochre, Turkey umber whiting, iron sheets, expanded metal, one lot banding and twine cement fire clay bellow clay, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 30th day of December 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, "Rafia Manzil" 3rd floor No. 8 very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, such as single bedsteads, marble top tables, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing cheval glasses, cloth and Gown Almyrahs, Cloth and Gown presses, teapoys, carpets, suits of sofas and chairs, cane furniture, Pictures, curtains etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. Anderson. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay 27th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S OFFICE FURNITURE, 10 CASES GHEE AND 2 CASES LONG MILITARY BOOTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Kenneth McKrup, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gullamalli Mohmedbux Mian, an Insolvent, traded as the Bombay Punjab Trading Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Frere Road, opposite the General Post Office, Fort, the following:—

Writing tables, chairs, benches, stools, bookstands, clock, typewriters, counter-table, electric fan, wooden and glass office partitions, electric lights, etc.

10 cases Ghee and 2 cases Long Military Boots, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2500 BAGS OF BELGIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Joseph H. Gareh of Goal mansion Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort

2500 bags of Belgian R. T. Loaf Sugar each 36 loaves arrived per s. s. "Schedia."

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale and goods will be sold on delivery orders.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collections of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1920.

of the continued provocation, but on the other hand it is most productive of culture in combination with international love. What President Poincaré says of France is true of us. "Patriotism does not come into conflict with our duties toward humanity; it is on the contrary a necessary condition of those duties", namely, duties to ourselves. There is also the great question saying of Burke that it is impossible to frame an indictment against a whole nation. And there is the assurance, if assurance is needed, of our warm and distinguished friend, Col. Wedgwood, that nine-tenths of the people of England are innocent of any kind of connection and countenance of the deeds of men responsible for the frightful horrors of the Punjab. If then we ordain the new nation of India without feelings of hatred and without feelings of vendetta, externally and with fraternity and love internally I believe we can compel the Coalition Government and the one-tenth of the people of England at once to confess their sins and to admit the imperious justice of our claim for immediate responsible Government and for full power to collect and appropriate our own taxes and revenue. If unwisely they postpone our lawful and earnest prayers for elementary justice then the millions of this country will soon know the reason why. But to do that effectively on our part we must be united alike in aim and method. Here also examples of historic wisdom should alone guide us rather than any *a priori* view of alluring prophetic vision. Abraham Lincoln during all the vicissitudes of the Civil War, for which he was responsible in view to emancipation of the negro slaves, declared that he attached far greater importance to the unity of the country and that if he was put to a choice only between his two aims, American Unity and Negroe Emancipation, he would certainly abandon the problem of emancipation partially or even wholly in view to national integrity and union. If we are united, we can then tell England and only then and not till then that the 300 millions of India organized and united despise Irish methods and Hungarian plans for freedom, but that we shall achieve our own salvation in imitation of far greater and far happier nations such as France and Italy and that if ever in our struggle for freedom methods of Sinn Feinnism should enter and poison the processes it would we by England against India and not by India against England. She already began Sinn Feinnism in the Punjab last year and the frightful horrors she committed there were more frightful than the horrors, astual and reported, of the Sinn Feins in Ireland.

FIRE WITHIN.

We would remind them too that revolutionary France "bare-footed, bare-backed, with only bread and steel", was able to crush Europe in defence of the newly discovered rights of man and Frenchman. Because in the words of Carlyle "The nation has that within her which the whole world will not conquer." India re-born and united and speaking as one man with her banner with the new motto not of liberty and equality only, but also of fraternity inscribed on it fluttering in every mind of heaven, can tell England "We also belong to the species homo. We were the first and the foremost of it and we mean to be one of the foremost if not the foremost of it again; no more pin your faith in the political gospel of "the man on the spot" kind. Don't be stupid any more, either now, or, it would be too late; remember that there are some everywhere in India with admiration and love to England, the greater Athens of the modern world, not inferior to the romantic devotion of Lord Byron to ancient Athens and that the fact of the rapid success of the movement of Non-Cooperation and the universal desire for a sanction other than rebellion to secure our rights shows conclusively the firm loyalty of the people and that it would be unparalleled folly and atrocious and suicidal folly to attempt to keep us by coercion under plausible and captivating camouflage such as goal of responsible Government representation and a voice in the League of Nations and Empire's Conference. In one word be a good boy and be partner with us or get thee gone." And this too without a Cromwell and without shedding a drop of blood.—"Vande Mataram."

APPENDIX.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF THE DOMINION OF BRITISH INDIA.

Whereas the people of British India are anxious and have expressed a desire for the establishment forthwith of responsible government for their country with a constitution similar in principle to the constitutions of the United Kingdom and of the Self-Governing Dominions and containing declaration of their fundamental rights man and as British citizens:—

And whereas the immediate establishment of such responsible government would conduce to the loyal contentment and welfare of the people of British India and also promote the interests of the British Empire:—

Be it therefore enacted and declared the King-Emperor's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Dominion of British India Act, 1921.

2. The Dominion of British India to which this Act relates shall consist of British India proper and Burmah as well such other or others of His Majesty's Dominions in Asia as may from time to time be added to it.

3. Executive government and authority of and over the Dominion of British India so constituted is hereby declared to vest in the King-Emperor.

4. The said power and authority of the King-Emperor shall be exercisable by Viceroy appointed by him as his representative and he shall ordinarily be a Prince of the blood of royal of England.

5. The Viceroy shall exercise the executive power by and with the assistance an advice of a Cabinet of Ministers who shall be chosen and summoned by him and the majority of whom shall be members of the Legislature as herein constituted.

6. The Cabinet shall be responsible for the policy and measures and acts of the government and the tenure of their office shall be political and rest on the confidence of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly. Subject to this provision they shall hold office during the pleasure of the King-Emperor.

7. The legislature of British India shall consist of two chambers to be styled th Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

8. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of not less than five hundred members elected under the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

9. The members of the Council of State shall not be less than one hundred and not less than four-fifths of whom shall under rules and regulations under this Act be elected for units representing as far as possible linguistic areas. The remaining one-fifth may be nominated by the Viceroy.

10. The privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the two chambers of the Legislature and by the members thereof; shall be declared and defined by rules and regulations made by the two chambers respectively on principles similar to those obtaining in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in respect to the Cabinet thereof, at the time of the passing of this Act.

11. No member of either chamber shall belong to the Civil or Military service of the country and any such member shall vacate his seat on accepting any appointment in the said services and shall not be eligible for re-election while holding any such appointment. This provision does not apply to the members of the Cabinet, whose offices are held on political grounds and subject to the confidence of the majority in the Legislative Assembly.

12. All Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor of 25 years age and over, are eligible to membership of the Legislative Assembly and of 35 years of age and over to membership of the Council of State.

13. Rules and Regulations under this Act shall be framed by a joint session of both the chambers of the Legislature for the purpose of declaring qualifications and disqualifications both for membership and for the franchise of voting. Provided that no person shall be deemed disqualified to vote or for membership on the ground of a criminal conviction remaining in force unless the offence of which he has been convicted is a degrading and infamous one.

14. Every subject of His Impeiral Majesty born and resident in the dominion or naturalised under law, who is not a minor and who is not an idiot or lunatic or person convicted of a serious and degrading penal offence shall be entitled to vote for election to the Legislative Chambers of British India, provided he or she pays tax, rate or cess to the Government or a Municipality, or other public body established by law or pays rent to any such person, amounting annually to not less than ten rupees, or provided he or she can ordinarily read and write English or any the vernacular languages of the country.

15. The members of each chamber shall elect its own President and Deputy President who shall hold office for the full term of the Legislature with power to resign.

16. The term of each Legislative Chamber shall be five years unless sooner dissolved when the Cabinet has ceased to command the confidence of the majority in the Legislative Assembly.

17. Subject to this Act and to the Declaration of Rights therein contained, the Legislature shall be competent to enact law for the peace, order, and good government of British India in relation to all and any matters.

18. Proposals for Legislative measures may originate in either chamber, but all bills for imposing any tax or impost or for appropriating any part of the Public Revenue shall originate in the Legislative Assembly.

19. The Council of State shall not have power to modify or add to any such money bill but it may recommend amendments for adoption by the Legislative Assembly.

20. The two chambers of the Legislature shall meet in regular session at the same time, at least twice every year, at the seat of Government. The Viceroy may also summon the two chambers to meet in extraordinary session.

21. Each chamber shall decide for itself on the validity of the election of its own members.

22. While the chambers are in session and for 30 days before the commencement and after the termination thereof no member shall be imprisoned for debt or arrested or prosecuted for any penal offence unless he be taken by the authorities in the actual commission of the offence.

23 Each chamber shall make its own rules and regulations concerning its order of business and the maintenance of order therein.

24. The Viceroy shall ordinarily assent to every legislative measure passed by the two Chambers and he shall not exercise the power of vetoing any such except under conditions and conventions which apply to the exercise of the power of veto by His Majesty the King-Emperor in relation to statutes passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Provided that where any enactment presented to him for his consent involves vital questions of imperial importance such as the defence of the whole Empire or international relations, the Viceroy shall have power to reserve the same for the consideration of His Imperial Majesty and pending His Majesty's pleasure the measure shall not have any validity whatever.

25. It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly to adopt or pass any vote resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue or any tax or impost to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that house by the Message of the Viceroy in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

26. Any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly but not accepted by the Council of State without material modifications which the Legislative Assembly is not willing to adopt shall be of the same force, as if it were concurred in by the Council of State, if it were thrice passed by the Legislative Assembly substantially in the same form during one and the same term.

27. With the concurrence of both the Chambers for the purpose, any vote, resolution or bill may be considered by a joint session of both the Chambers and the decision shall be according to the majority the members of both the Chambers present and voting.

28. Any member of the Cabinet is entitled to appear in either Chamber of the Legislature and address it but he shall not be entitled to vote therein unless he is member thereof.

29. The Secretary of State for India shall hold, enjoy and exercise powers similar to those of the Secretary for the Self Governing Dominions, and he shall have no council and his salary as well as the salaries of his Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and the establishment, any, shall not be paid out of the revenues of India, but shall be provided by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

30. *Declaration of Rights.*

(1) British India is one and indivisible and all political power is inherent in the people thereof to the same extent as in any other people or nation of the British Empire

(2) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in British India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal or administrative law, in force in this country, whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature.

(3) That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to suffer in personal liberty, life, property, or in respect of his freedom of speech or right of public meetings except under laws made under the provisions of this Act and under a sentence by a Court of Justice as the result of a lawful and open trial.

(4) Every Indian subject of His Majesty shall be entitled to bear arms without any previous permission or licence from any authority and the rights shall not cease temporarily or permanently, except under sentence by a Court of Justice convicting him of a criminal offence involving his abuse of such right.

(5) The press shall be free and no licence or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper.

(6) No torture or corporal punishment any kind and no degrading or unnatural punishment shall be legal in the Dominion of British India, whether as punishment on conviction for a penal offence or by way of discipline in the Army, Navy, or among convicts or for any purpose whatsoever.

(7) Every Indian subject of His Majesty accused of a criminal offence shall be furnished as soon as he is arrested with information disclosing the nature of the accusation and all evidence in support of the accusation shall be taken before him in open court subject to cross-examination by him or his counsel and he shall be entitled to processes to have his evidence produced to rebut the evidence against him.

(8) No such person shall be arrested for an offence except when taken in the act, otherwise than under the authority of warrant issued by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace stating on the face of it the nature and particulars of the offence. Every such person accused of an offence not punishable with death shall be entitled to bail and a Superior Court of Justice may allow him bail in cases punishable with death.

(9) Every Indian subject accused of an offence punishable otherwise than with simple imprisonment for three months or with fine only is entitled to demand his trial by Jury.

(10) An appeal both in law and on the facts shall be allowed from every conviction and no appeal shall be allowed from a sentence of acquittal, provided a retrial may be ordered by a decision of the Full Bench of a High Court in cases of grave miscarriage of justice.

(11) In criminal trials no confession shall be evidence against any accused person unless made in the course of trial freely and voluntarily in the immediate presence of the trying Judge and no conviction shall be based on any such confession withdrawn before the close of the trial.

(12) Confessions of co-accused are no evidence against any person and the evidence of accomplices whatever the number is insufficient for a conviction unless such evidence is substantially corroborated by the evidence of persons of unimpeachable character relating both to material particulars and the identity of the accused.

(13) No person shall be searched without his previous consent except under lawful warrant by a Magistrate in executing the provisions of the penal law.

(14) The private domicile of every Indian subject of His Majesty is sacred and inviolable and no search of the same or its premises shall take place without the previous written consent of the occupier thereof except under a lawful warrant describing the particular part to bbe searched and the purpose of the search issued by Magistrate or a Court of Justice.

(15) The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious of men's rights. Every Indian subject of His Majesty may speak, write and print freely subject for answering for the abuse of this liberty in the cases prescribed by law.

(16) No person shall be prosecuted on account of his opinions provided their manifestation does not disturb the public order by law established.

(17) The people are entitled freely and peacefully to assemble for purposes of deliberation on any subject, political, social, literary, scientific or other in a closed hall or open air and the authorities have no right to prohibit or dissolve any such assembly.

(18) Next to the defence of the country and to the maintenance of the supremacy of the law, he most prominent function the Government is the education of all the classes of people, general, scientific and technical freely and equally.

(19) Every Indian subject of His Majesty and all others resident in India are entitled to a WRIT of Habeas Corpus from a Court of Justice not inferior to District or Session's Court.

(20) The right to the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended except by an Act of the Indian Legislature in case of foreign war or internal rebellion.

(21) No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed

law shall be passed.

(22) No Civilian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to be tried otherwise than in accordance with due process of law by the ordinary tribunals.

(23) No conviction for sedition or state offences shall be lawful except upon the testimony of two witnesses other than accomplices to the same overt act or on confession in open court trying the prisoner.

(24) Treason against British India or the United Kingdom shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort during a war.

(25) There shall be no penalty of death or forfeiture of property for political or other offences except for murder or treason during a foreign invasion.

(26) In cases of riots, no armed force shall interfere, unless it has been previously attached, until the crowd causing the riot has been three times summoned in the name of the King-Emperor and of the Law to disperse and has declined to do so.

(27) The male inhabitants of the Dominion shall be compulsorily trained and drilled for the purpose of the defence of the country under suitable laws but shall not be subject to compulsory service except in a grave national crisis.

(28) That all laws, ordinances and regulations now or hereafter in existence that are anywise inconsistent with the provisions of this statute shall be void and of no validity whatever.

31. The Legislature shall have power to divide British India into divisions for purposes of administration and these divisions shall, as nearly as may be practicable, be made on linguistic basis.

32. Any member of the Cabinet may be tried for a charge brought against him as such by the Legislative Assembly, before Court of Impeachment composed of the permanent Judges of a High Court, and of an equal number of members of the Council of State elected by that body. The Viceroy may, with the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly, cause any other person to be tried before the Court of Impeachment for crimes which he considers especially dangerous to the State.

The Court of Impeachment may be constituted generally or specially for any case and it may sit after the dissolution of the legislature, if it takes place in the midst of the trial of a case and until it is disposed of. The Court of Impeachment shall elect its President from among its members Where the Court is equally divided in opinion, the accused shall be acquitted.

33. Proposals by way of amendments for the alteration of or additions to this constitution may be made in either chamber of the legislature in the form of an ordinary bill. But it must be finally passed in each chamber by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members. But the constitution shall not be deemed altered in accordance with the act thus passed until it is submitted for the judgment of the country by the dissolution of the Legislature and as an issue before the electors for the next election. And the act shall come into force as an amendment of the constitution only if it be ratified by similar majorities in each chamber of the newly elected Legislature.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

SURGING CROWDS AT THE STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 24.

Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachari, president-elect of the Congress, who arrived here from Madras by special train this morning at eight, stayed at the premises of Messrs. Keiner and Co. in the railway station, along with leaders like Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Ali Brothers until the arrival at ten thirty, of the mail train from Bombay which conveyed Dr. M. S. Ansari, president-elect of the All-India Muslim League. Beside these, prominent congressmen of Northern India, including Hakim Ajmal Khan, were present. The platform was fairly full and the crowd that gathered round the station unable to gain access to the platform was very huge. The railway authorities were rather strict and issued platform tickets to a limited number of people. A remarkable feature of some prominent Congress leaders, also of several others who were on the platform, was noticed in their dress which was purely Swadeshi and what attracted attention most was the head dress which was, what is now commonly called, the Gandhi cap. Shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" were heard when the Bombay mail steamed into the station.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

Dr. Ansari was received by Dr. Moonjee, Seth Jamanlal and others, and conducted to a specially erected Shamiana on the platform where Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachari, Mr. Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. S. R. Bomanjee, Swami Shradhanand, Lala Laj pat Rai and others were present. All the leaders were garlanded and conducted amidst enthusiastic scenes to the porch, where decorated motor cars with Home Rule Flags fluttering in front were in readiness to receive them. Messrs. Vijiaraghavachari and Ansari sat on both sides of Mr. Gandhi who occuped the first car, in which Seth Jamanlal and Dr. Moonjee also were seated. The other Congress leaders occupied the several other cars behind. The procession started at half-past eleven and went through some of the principal streets which were all decorated. The enthusiasm that was witnessed all along the route might easily have been more marked and of longer standing, but for the hot sun coupled with the suffocating dust. This deplorable state of affairs is largely due to the municipality's inability to water the roads, owing to the scarcity of water arising from the failure of rains which is now a general feature of this part of the country. The procession terminated near the Congress pandal in Craddock Town, where almost all the leaders are staying. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held this evening at the Mahila Vidyalaya, the Residence of Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary.

"CONGRESS-NAGAR" CITY OF TENTS.

IMPRESSIONS ON THE EVE OF THE CONGRESS.

From Our Correspondent.

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

The eve of the Congress promises a session unparalleled enthusiasm. "Astonishing excellence of Congress arrangements" "enthusiasm for Non-Cooperation" these are the expressions one hears on every side after a few hours of necessarily cursory review of the work of the Nagpur Congress Reception Committee. They have been apparently working hard and in a spirit of earnest coopperation in their days of Non-Cooperation with what Mr. Gandhi terms a Santanic Government, with the result that in a few weeks' time there has arisen a clean, well laid out canvas town fittingly called "Congress Nagar," in which are to be housed the ten thousand delegates who will assemble to-morrow to participate in what will be the most important session of the Congress.

Rows of tents meet the eye, in which are accommodated the guests living in European style. There is nearly a cluster of huts arranged with the regularity of chess board, in which are to live the delegates from the various provinces. Bombay has sent a surprisingly large number. The kindness of the railway authorities, the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. and the courtesy of their staff have enabled the delegates to travel in five specials, minimising the discomforts of the long journey. The volunteer arrangements at the station and in the various camps are efficient and the twelve hundred young men who have enlisted as volunteers are doing their harassing duty with a cheerfulness which answers well for the growth of civic spirit, in India. Dr. Moonje and his colleagues have looked to every detail. The *mandap* is tastefully decorated and built with special regard to accoustic properties. The Bombay delegates share with their Madras colleagues.

the honour of having been placed in the front seats. The arrangements for the press reporters leave nothing to be desired

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All the national leaders are already in Nagpur, owing to the fact that the All-India Congress Committee had to meet yesterday, to discuss what looked upon paper to be a heavy agenda. The meeting dissolved after an hour, however, as the members referred all the various matters before them to the Subjects Committee, in order to avoid repetition of the discussion. This would have been the case had the All India Congress Committee debated upon the Gandhi draft revising the Congress constitution, upon the Tilak memorial question, upon the question of retaining the British Congress Committee and of giving the journal "India" another lease of life. The annual experience is that the front benchers make heavy speeches and the back benchers listen in a spirit of respectful adulation and this same process would have been repeated in the Subjects Committee. The latter only means the All-India Congress Committee, plus a hundred more members and the people who are the most vocal are the very same persons in each Committee. We shall thus have the spectacle of having the Subjects Committee appointed to-morrow evening after the presidential address and the body will be in a hurry to prepare some matter for the formal open session of the Congress for the next day. The questions which raise controversy and futile debate have then a tendency to be shelved to the last place, in order to get some resolution accepted to provide work for the full Congress session. It will be interesting, therefore, to find out when the question of the creed will come up for discussion

INFLUENCE OF MR. GANDHI.

The President was taken in procession through the town yesterday morning, after being received at the station by Lala Laj patrai, Dr. Moonjee and others. He has brought with him nearly three hundred Madras delegates. The procession in the enthusiasm it created and in the magnificence of its arrangements was in imposing affair. The cavalcade of mounted volunteers, the decorated camels, the cyclist corps and the regiments of volunteers filed slowly past carrying the chosen of the nation to his residence in Nagpur amidst the plaudits of the crowd. People were debating however the question, "is he for Gandhi or "is he not." There is no manner of doubt about it that this is a Gandhi Congress. His argumentative critics may propose amendments, which he will courteously combat with that frail, winning smile of his His direct opponents may explain that he is leading India possibly into revolution, but the spirit of the delegates assembled here is in sympathy with the Mahatma. There are those who despise every item in his programme. There are those who dislike the items because every one of them is in their opinion unworkable There are others who could accept some of these items and honestly reject others, but all are agreed that the Mahatma will have his way. That is the opinion generally shared by the vast majority of the delegate

MR. C. VIJIARAGHAVA CHARIAR.

AN APPRECIATION.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar is at the present moment the star in the Indian political firmament upon whom the eyes of expectation are turned. When by the maddening sense of bitter persecution, the nation has been forced into an attitude of irreconcilable opposition to the bureaucracy, his election as the President of the Congress is one of the most hopeful signs on our political horizon. He is one of the few really significant and forceful personalities in modern India who could feel the pulse of the future with unerring instinct. He it was who first suggested the idea of a Declaration of Rights for the people of India. In him we find the rare combination of the burning effervescence of an ardent patriot with the cool level-headedness of a practical statesman. He is quite typical of the coming generation. Embodying in himself all the elements most needed for political leadership, and never faltering in the hour of stress and strains, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar alone could give the vital cement to solidify the new edifice of our National Creed.

It is forty-three years since he entered the Indian political arena, and during all this long period there has not been a single act of his to which even the worst of his enemies could point a censorious finger. India has taken rapid strides during those years in her political evolutions; and all this time Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar has been in harness, bringing a shrewd, homely commonsense to bear upon all our political controversies. Gladstone once laid as the criteria of statesmanship, first the capacity to embrace broad principles and to hold them fast; secondly, the faculty that could distinguish been means and ends and could treat the former in entire subordination to the latter. To both these criteria the career of Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar admirably answers. No other national leader of our time has been so firm with his principles; yet not many amongst his colleagues could adapt themselves so well to the exigencies of political situations. He never flirts with falsehood. Neither a firebrand nor a rocket, and never false to the principles he has pledged himself to, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar is one of the few inspiring examples of those who are absolutely unhampered by the shackle of party prejudices.

AS A COUNCILLOR.

For many years he sat in the Madras Legislative Council as an elected member; and it was then that he fascinated the bureaucrats with the terror of the Basilisk. A lesser man than he could have been easily side-tracked up to the dizzy summits of a High Court judgeship; but Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar being ever at hopeless variance with the bureaucracy, invariably escaped such Governmental baptisms through all the toils and temptations of his long political career. He was one of the first to rebel against the idea of decorating a name with a "Dewan Bahadur." At the Council Chamber he was marked by the same spirit of fearless independence that has ever been quite distinctive of him. Later, he passed on to the "intoxication of Simla and the Viceroy", from which too he emerged safe and sober, a Galahad of political purity. He could never be fettered to the trammels of official affection. "In his political Bible", he once said of Tilak, "there is no chapter devoted to a discussion of plausible and pleasing tricks to delude the bureaucracy and to tickle them." The same could be said with much truth of Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar himself. He is too radical to suit official taste. Ever on the side of justice, he has once been in the thick of political fights. He crossed swords with Kenrick, a former Advocate-General of Bengal; he had exposed many an official wrong-doing even at the risk of persecution; yet on all such occasions, he ever stood firm at the post of duty, leading the chorus of the nation against all bureaucratic blunders.

A CLAIM OVERDUE.

For many years, he had been the logical candidate for the Congress presidentship, and on one occasion he was nearly on the point of winning that laurel. But his chances were shattered by the treachery of his "friends", and they were passed over for that of Lord Sinha. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar is entirely devoid of histrionic imagination. He is always himself to the whole world, plain, blunt, open and honest. By nature there is all the insularity of an iceberg about him, coupled with a chronic disinclination for cheap canonisation and popular applause; and this may perhaps explain why he makes less noise in our national struggle than most of his political colleagues. He is probably the only politician in Southern India, who is absolutely unfettered to parties and cliques. In private life he is severely modest to the point of seclusion. Tall and well-built, dressed in a black long-coat clerically-shaped and having no particular cut, with a soft shapeless turban concealing a forehead intensely intellectual, his Vishnavite wafer clearly visible between his arched eye-brows—a sure symbol of his undeniable orthodoxy, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar presents an appearance quite innocent of "make-ups" and essentially unconventional. His disdain of Foppery is quite in keeping with his temperament and training. He leads a life of austere regularity and unremitting toil in his modest villa "Arama" at Salem; and there is nothing in the unpretentious door and equally plain interior of his neat little residence to suggest the abode of a famous politician. There you see him in the

quictude of his closet, reclining on the furry leopard-skin that is spread over his easy-chair, ever active, ever cheerful, a figure of irresistible charm and personality.

AS A SPEAKER.

As a speaker Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar has not been much in evidence on our platforms; yet while on his feet, he seldom fails to dominate not by fire or fume so much as by sense and lucidity. He seldom cares to gain attention either by extravagance of epithets or by vehemence of denunciation. He never lapses into the midsummer madness of irresponsible phrase-makers. He is no orator; yet his speeches are always marked by an astonishing vigour and alertness of thought and a power to dive at once into the depths of any question set before him. It was this forensic quality of his that characterised his remarks at the Subjects Committee of the last Congress at Calcutta. He has a mind always open to conviction, and he never results the logic of facts. He never plays upon the prejudices of the people; and whenever he speaks he is always balanced by a due consideration of the forces and factors governing his problems. A man of level-head, larger heart and lofty principles Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar always has as the keynote of his words and deeds an unerring commonsense, tinged with emotion and governed by conscience.

THE FITTEST MAN.

For a few years after the gross betrayal by his Madras "comrades", he was living the eye of a political recluse; and the world thought his defeat at the election once for an extinguished the last flicker of light that was burning within him. But with the inauguration of the *Satyagraha Movement*, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar once again came flouting to the forefront on the crest of a Nationalistic wave. Political struggle in India since then has assumed alarming proportions. The Punjab Tragedy has once for all effaced our faith in British justice and fairplay; the country is all ablaze with indignation against the brutal instincts of an unpopular Government, and the continuance of the bureaucracy has already become a cancer to our very existence. The Khilafat question is ripening every moment towards a formidable crisis, and even the most tactful of British statesmen seems to be incurably infected with the vulgar malady of *Turkiphobia* which has been the bane of British policy ever since the day of the Armistice. At this supreme moment of our country's destiny, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar is particularly an invaluable asset; and his presence in the forefront of the fray is, like the blast of Roderic's horn, worth a thousand heroes. He is the fittest person to pilot the nation's ship safe through all political quick-sands. No other politician of our time has contemplated the Indian constitution with such a minute grasp of its various problems, and not many of our leaders could command so well the confidence of a seething population. He is no political wrecker. "There is not another man in India" Gokhale once spoke of him, "who has his knowledge of affairs not only of India, but of the world." And it is relying on this varied knowledge of his that the eyes of a whole nation are turned up to him for a constructive programme for the liberation of India. A stalwart and stately personality, ever yearning for the uplift of his country, Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar represents not a closed chapter, but one of the strongest and wisest forces still at work in Indian national evolution; and he will pass down to posterity as one of those "souls sublime which stream undimmed splendour o'er unmeasured time."

G. P. S.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

MODERATE RALLY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, president elect of the National Liberal Federation which opens its sittings in Madras on 29th will arrive in Madras on Tuesday by the Calcutta mail. He will be accompanied by the United Provinces delegates and there will be a public reception accorded to him at the Central Station. The president-elect and delegates accompanying him will be guests of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer during their stay in Madras. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri is expected in Madras to-morrow. Among Bombay and Poona delegates who arrive here on 28th will be Professor Paranjpye, Professor Kale and Messrs Kamat and D. G. Dalvi. Mr. R. D. Mehta, the late Sheriff of Calcutta arrives on Sunday. The Reception Committee have resolved to issue no special invitation to any except to gentlemen of the press. Visitors tickets, priced at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, will be available. Delegates from the Punjab, Bombay, Poona, and Central Provinces will be accommodated at the Y.M.I.A. Some may stay at Servants of India Society's premises in Royapetah.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

Among the latest arrivals here are (Bengal) Messrs. Bomkesh Chakrabarti, Jitendra La. Bannerji, C. R. Das, B. C. Pal, I. B. Sen and Dr. Sathe; (Bombay) Umar Sobani Mian Mahomed Chhotani, Hansraj Thakersey, Dr. Badgamkar, Dr. Velkar, N. C. Kelkar; (Poona) K. P. Khadilkar Karandikar, Gangadhar B. Deshpande, Lalit Mohan Das, A. K Azad, Shiva Prasad Gupta, Dr. Kitchlew, J. M. Mehta, Girdhari Lal; (Amritsar) Dhuni Chand; (Lahore) K. K. Chanda; (Assam) G. S. Khaparde, (Amraoti) and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury. Mr. Ben Spoor is expected here to-morrow (Sunday) along with Mr. Holford Knight and Mr. Dube representing the British Committee of the Congress.

Among the latest arrivals are Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Asaf Ali.

VIEWS OF MADRAS DELEGATES.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH DECLARES FOR MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

The Madras delegates to the Congress are being sufficiently educated as to the line of action they have to take in respect of matters likely to come before the Congress. Last night a meeting was held in their camp at Congress Nagar, Mr. George Joseph (Madura) of the "Independent", Allahabad, presiding, advised a complete affirmation of the Non-Cooperation resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress.

Referring to the boycott of councils, he pointed out that only twenty per cent. of the electors had gone to the polls at the first reformed elections. As the electorate was so formed as to give votes to persons who would support the present Government, any law or taxation passed by such a legislature was not binding upon the people as a whole. Leaders had now to discuss and determine what they should do if such laws and taxation were passed by these legislatures and whether they should adopt an active campaign of civil disobedience or take any other suitable course. Mr. M. Chakrai Chetty was for the complete acceptance of Mr. Gandhi's programme, while Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Iyer of Coimbatore, said that there was no use of boycotting the law courts and educational institutions so long as there was not a general scheme of Non-Cooperation, which he is understood to have indirectly hinted as refusal of payment of taxes. He was opposed to the boycott of schools and not the boycott of colleges, as the former contained immature youths who could not do any real service to the country.

Mr. Pattabi Sitharamiah, who was a full Non-Cooperator of the Gandhi school, had a fling at the educated people who, he said, were the worst sinners in not accepting the programme.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari of Salem, followed his predecessor and was rather harsh on Mr. Ramaswami Iyer for his views especially in regard to the boycott of schools.

Mr. S. Satayamurthi, who is a pronounced oppositionist of the Gandhi programme, was requested by the audience to express his views, but promised to speak to-night on the same subject, namely, Non-Cooperation.

MR. NARSINHA IYER.

"I am not going to sit in Council even though I have been declared elected to it," declared Mr. B. V. Narsinha Iyer amidst boisterous cheers before a meeting of the Madras Delegates held last night at Congress Camp. His opinions were now the same as they were in November last, that is, he was always a non-cooperator and stood for the election as a non-cooperator, hoping to plant the standard of non-cooperation with the help of a few elected friends on the floor of the council. But he now had given up that idea because he could not find friends to help him in this matter and secondly he had found that his example was misleading others. Hence he resolved to totally disconnect himself from the Council.

Proceeding Mr. Narsinmha Iyer explained his views on the Congress creed. He insisted that it must be so broad-based as to admit of every Indian patriot. The objects of the Congress must be simply stated as demand of Swaraj without declaring any thing as to means and leaving it to every annual Congress to decide the means that might be found suitable according to the circumstances.

As for the work before the Congress he said the carrying out of the programme of non-cooperation was the only one. No doubt, path bristled with enormous difficulties, but they had to push on in spite of them. (Applause.)

Dr. T. S. Rajan demanded of Mr. Narsimha Iyer as to why he had not, holding views now expressed, given Lord Willingdon an adequate answer to his speech at the close of the last session of the Madras Legislative Council in which he attacked the non-cooperation movement.

Mr. Narsimha Iyer explained the misfortune and said that he was acting as a spokesman of the non-official members, being senior of them all, and could not therefore then speak in my capacity of a non-cooperator, only therefore it is that I then contented myself with the statement that Lord Willingdon's opinions were controversial and that he ought to call upon officials to sympathise and cooperate with people and that if sympathy and cooperation talked of by his Excellency had been shown in matter of the Punjab and on similar occasions by the Simla Government, history of India would have been totally different.

Among others who spoke was Mr. Rayappan, bar-at-law of South Africa who had been brought up as a child in that Colony by Mr. Gandhi and who has now come here to work under him. He exhorted the audience to follow Mr. Gandhi, not only in principle but also in practice.

MOMBASSA INDIAN UNION

DEMAND FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MOMBASA, Dec. 24.

The Indian Union, Mombasa, cables:—Mr. A. R. Visram has sent to the President of the Nagpur Congress the following cablegram: "Myself and Mr. Anantahi wish every success to the momentous session this year. Indians of East Africa anxiously await strong legitimate expression of sentiments from the Congress against non-recognition by the Colonial office of India's birthright, equality of status in the Crown Colonies and demanding an immediate reversal of this policy in the interest of our internal peace."

SETH JAMANLAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

Seth Jamanlalji Bachraj (banker and merchant of Wardha, C. P.), Chairman of the Reception Committee, speaking in Hindi, extended the most cordial welcome to the delegates of the Indian National Congress who had gathered from distant corners of India in a spirit of patriotism hallowed by the surging zeal and new-born hopes and aspirations unmindful of the troubles and hardships of pilgrimage.

The responsibilities of the delegates of the National Congress, he said, were becoming graver with its objectives, as the path of its realisation was becoming dangerous and more thorny. Their ever-growing passion to see their country happy and free was the surest sign of a victorious ending of their terrible political struggle.

SELF-HELP.

He then extended a hearty welcome to the members of the British Labour Party, Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Ben C. Spoor, and members of the British Congress Party, Messrs. Alferd Knight and Dube. He felt sure that they would profit by the advice of such true friends and sympathisers of India, though they were resolved to stand on their own legs and be guided by the dictates of their own conscience.

The speaker then narrated the circumstances that prevented the holding of a session of the Congress at Nagpur since its sitting there in 1891 under the presidentship of the late Mr. Ananda Charlu. In tracing the history of the Indian National Congress he saw merely two sessions of pre-eminent importance. The Calcutta Congress of 1906 departed from the old policy of praying for partial concessions and substituted the ideal of "Swaraj" as the immediate objective and the Special Congress of last September, by passing the Non-Cooperation resolution, put before the country a practical programme of work initiating a political struggle for the realisation of that goal.

PRESENT SITUATION.

In reviewing the present political situation he said that the great war installed a new spirit into the body-politic of India. England and her allies, to gain the support of small and weak nations, put before them enjoining ideas of responsible Government, of self-determination and promised liberty and equality. But, as soon as the Germans and their colleagues were defeated England and her allies began to falsify all their great promises. When, openly against the definite pledges of the British Premier and Cabinet, the Turkish Empire was shattered and Khilafat Musalmans were practically reduced to the position of helpless captives; when in place of the promised responsible Government, India was given new reforms quite unsatisfactory and disappointing in character, when the Defence of India Act was begun to be misued and also, to give freer hand to the already irresponsible police and executive, the Rowlatt Act was devised,—it was then that the eyes of the Hindus and Musalmans and other sons of India were opened to the dreadful realities of the situation. The veil is lifted and the Indians distinctly see now their real position in the great British Empire and the sorry plights to which they can be so helplessly reduced in the present crisis.

NON-COOPERATION.

The speaker continued, saying that there were only two ways of saving India from dishonoured life or still more dishonoured death—an armed revolt or universal Non-Cooperation, the first would be against their ancient culture, the second is alone feasible and suited to the needs of the time. Non-Cooperation had already achieved some success and the country including Central Provinces and Berar was getting permeated by its principles. Its ultimate object was to establish, as soon as possible, self-supporting institutions such as would smoothly discharge all the functions of the Indian national life and making life free in spite of the foreigner in their midst. It means realization of full and effective "Swaraj" without any external support. He thought that the objections to Non-Cooperation were sufficiently answered. They should throw away their little doubts and fears and narrowness and concentrate themselves on the success of the Non-Cooperation movement. The Hindu-Moslem unity was the first and most indispensible condition of success. This unity has been cemented under the clock tower of Delhi and in Jallianwala Bagh. The destruction of Turkish Empire and Khilafat question had put before the Muslim of India the real motives of British statesmen. On such a unique occasion, not to be in the forefront of Non-Cooperation movement, the only movement which carries within it the possibilities of ending India's sorrow, would be to dishonour the martyrs of Delhi and Jallianwala Bagh. To disrespect friendly feelings and reject the extended hands of Mahomedan brethren thus shaking the foundation of Hindu-Moslem unity for all time to come will be proving treacherous to the cause of the country.

APPEAL TO BUSINESSMEN.

Seth Jamanlal then made an earnest appeal to his fellow Indian businessmen who had so far remained rather listless towards the political and national needs of their country. He asked them to reflect if they had not successfully amassed wealth under the British rule at the cost of evergrowing poverty and impoverishment of their country. He urged them to overcome their listlessness and timidity and participate freely in national politics and to glorify themselves for ever by offering their wealth at the sacred altar of the national cause.

Major the Hon. Francis Grosvenor has arrived at Government House.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar is to be appointed president of the reformed council of the Central Provinces.

About two thousand workmen of Messrs. Jessop and Company's workshop at Howrah have struck work. They demand increase of wages. The men are orderly in their behaviour.

EXPENDITURE FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S SHARE IN THE BURDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

In reply to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Montagu stated that the provisional estimates submitted by the Civil Commissioner in Mesopotamia in June last, were referred back to him for futher consideration, which was interrupted by the outbreak of disturbances.

The Provisional figures for public works were ninety-eight lakhs and sixty-nine lakhs for irrigation.

The High Commissioner was not yet in position to furnish the revised estimates.

The Railways would be transferred to civil homes authorities on April 1st. The Treasury had sanctioned for the current year a capital expenditure of half million sterling also £761,000 for the stores transferred.

With regard to next year he was unable to anticipate the estimates of the Arab Government, which was being established.

Commander Kenworthy asked:—Shall we be under any obligation to finance the Arab Government?

Mr. Montagu pointed out that hitherto the civil administration of Mesopotamia had paid for itself out of the revenues of the country.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Montagu stated that no officials were employed on the official newspaper, "Tazwari Akhbar." The Government of India purchased fifteen thousand copies of each issue. Hitherto there had been two issues, monthly costing at first £300 and lately £320 each. The issues in the coming year would be monthly and would cost £400 each. The charge was met from the Indian revenues. It was not intended to bring it to an early end.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA

SIR PERCY COX'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

A White Paper is issued giving the statement of Sir Percy Cox regarding Mesopotamia. He says that the pacification of the country has made satisfactory progress and it has been possible to declare amnesty in the areas recently disturbed on the Middle Euphrates where the inhabitants have resumed peaceful vocations. The Council of State has appointed an expert committee to draft a scheme for the reorganisation of the local forces to replace the British army of occupation.

DEATH OF MR TAIT OF BARODA COLLEGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

The death of T. S. Tait, formerly Principal of the Baroda College, is announced

BURMA RICE CROP.

EXPORT LICENCES TO BE ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Reply to Mr. Allen Parkinson Mr. Montagu said that in view of the decision not to continue the present control of the rice crop of the Burma, the Government of India considered the Committee to advise the Rice Commissioner unnecessary. He understood that export licences would be issued to the Burmese as well as the European merchants.

COMMITTEE ON BURMA REFORMS.

TO BE CONSTITUTED EARLY NEXT SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Replying in the House of Commons to Major Ormsby Gore, Mr. Montagu said he hoped that the Committee on Burma Reforms would be constituted early next session but he could not say when the Bill would be referred to it.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting last night, the General Secretaries Mr V. J. Patel and Dr. Ansari presented the annual report for 1920 which was approved. Other subjects were postponed for discussion and so practically no business was transacted.

COL WEDGWOOD AT NAGPUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

Col. Wedgwood, the President-elect of the All-India Clerks' Conference to be held tomorrow morning arrived here and is staying at Mr. M. V. Joshi's residence. Mr. Ben C. Spoor has not yet arrived and is expected by every train.

"NATIONAL SUICIDE."

WHAT BRITISH HAVE DONE FOR INDIA.

MR. B. N. BASU ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu writing to "The Times" declares that the view that the Non-Cooperators are aiming at national suicide has been shared by all who have worked for India during the last thirty years including Messrs. Gokhale and Tilak. The demerits of the Government of India Act of 1919 are only matters of detail. The time will soon rectify and adjust them while the Indians have been given the machinery, which, if properly handled, will make the Indians irresistible.

Alluding to the Non-Cooperative attitude of certain Indian merchants in Bombay, he asks, where they would be if there were no railways which have brought them raw materials and mercantile marine supported by the Navy which has distributed their goods. He declares that it is as well to remember what the Indians owe England. The British Government for the first time, has united the different parts of India.

In the Legislative Assembly in future the best minds of India will work together for the common purpose to lay the foundations of a lasting administration because resting on the will of united India. The true course for Indians, lies in co-operating with England and drawing upon England's immense reservoir of power, not in cutting adrift to anarchy and ruin. He appeals to the Indians to look before they jump, while the Englishmen must understand that the days of domination have gone and that if they persist in their attitude of superiority and aloofness great trouble is ahead for all concerned.

DELAY IN VICEREGAL APPOINTMENT.

MR. MONTAGU'S CHANCE REVIVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

"The Times" says:—The delay in appointment of a new Viceroy of India is causing widespread comment in political circles. The appointment of Lord Willingdon, which some weeks ago was regarded as a foregone conclusion, is now believed to be improbable.

Efforts have recently been made, but hitherto without success, to induce Mr. Chamberlain to accept. It is understood that Mr. Montagu's partisans are pressing his candidature upon the Government. Despite serious objections to the appointment of a Secretary of State, it is understood that these efforts are meeting with less opposition than when Mr. Montagu's candidature was first canvassed.

LOST IN MUTUAL ADMIRATION

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND JAM SAHEB

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

At a luncheon to the Dominions' delegates to the Geneva Assembly, Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his speech said:—Although this is a luncheon to Dominions' delegates, we are delighted to see the representatives of the great Indian Empire. The Maharajah of Nawanagar is as popular in any British gathering as he could be in his own country.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar proposing the health of Mr. Lloyd George, said that his name would rank with those of Pitt and Cromwell.

MAHARAJA OF JHALAWAR AT VENICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Rome.—The Maharajah of Jhalawar with his suite has arrived at Venice. He visited the Piave front and expressed admiration at the resistance of the Italians in 1917 and their victory in 1918.

I. C. S. APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The following gentlemen who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service are allotted to the undermentioned provinces:—Mr. A. S. Lands, Bengal; Mr. W. Christie, United Provinces; Mr. G. S. Rajadhakshta, Bihar and Orissa; Messrs. A. H. Layard and G. S. Bhalja, Central Provinces.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

To the Various Heads of the Dept. of P.W.D. States and Patrons.

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(Suppliers of Tiles, Marbles and Metallic Ceilings) offer their heartiest gratitude for past year's patronage and hope the same shall be continued for the New Year which would bring peace and prosperity all round.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WHAT IT HAS DONE SO FAR.

MR BALFOUR ON ITS ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 12.20 p.m., Dec. 25.

A highly interesting survey of the work of the League of Nations during the first eleven months of its existence was given by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons to-day.

Dealing first with its labours from the standpoint of organisation he referred to the division of the League's expenditure between the members which he said had led to a great deal of trouble. The present system was admittedly notoriously unfair. The chief victims happened to be the members of the British Empire who were liable for forty per cent. of the League's expenditure and the Dominions statesmen very properly spent a good deal of time in discussing it.

Referring to the International Court of Justice Mr. Balfour recalled that it had been converted from a compulsory into an optional body, in so far as affected a nation's obligation to go before it. Britain and all the Dominions subscribed to the arrangement and he had no doubt that it would be universally approved and when half of the nations had done this, the Court would come into existence.

It had been decided to defer the proposals to amend the provisions of the League, until it had existed for year. The fact was admittedly not perfect and would have to be changed after mature consideration. He mentioned China's replacement of Greece as one of the four non-permanent members on the Council which was a most important body of League. It met monthly or twice a month and conducted very much of the League's business.

Turning to economic work, Mr. Balfour described the scheme of commercial credits which the League had adopted whereby the present formidable difficulty in the way of international exchange of goods would be somewhat mitigated. The scheme would allow the countries requiring essential imports to have their national assets valued by the League with the object of enabling the former to raise mortgage bonds on them for payment for the goods. It would be optional for an exporting country to accept the bonds. He thought it extremely probable that the scheme would prove useful. Sir Robert Horne had authorised him to say that the Government was seriously considering whether such a scheme might be supplemented by a form of insurance rendering the currency and the utility of the bonds more certain.

Dealing with the League's political work he referred to disarmament on which he spoke with disappointment. He admitted that the League had been able to do very little. Nobody who remembered that there were nations of immense potential military importance outside the League would doubt that more could not have been done. He hoped that the modest step taken would be carried further at the next asembly. The question of traffic in arms was also in an unsatisfactory position notwithstanding the fact that important Powers has signed a convention which, however, had not been ratified.

Discussing the mandates Mr. Balfour described the machinery provided for seeing that the mandates were properly carried out, which he thought fair and workable.

He then traversed some of ground covered in interview given by Lord Robert Cecil to Reuter's representative. Mr. Balfour admitted that he did not know the present situation as regards Armenia. Obscurity hung over the recent events. Certain amount of success had already been attained in the direction of fighting typhus but absolute success was limited by lack of money.

As regards repatriation of prisoners 180,000 out of 300,000 had actually been sent home. Mr. Balfour concluded by submitting that the catalogue represented a very creditable output. He declared amid cheers that he was more than ever convinced that we could never afford to drop an experiment and it seemed absolutely incredible to him that civilisation would ever consent to retrace the greatest step hitherto taken. (Loud cheers.)

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SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

In the Victory Plate ALELI has an excellent chance on his last win, CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY and POIGNANT should be prominent.

LIBERTY is down in the weights and can render a good account of herself in the Lingfield Plate, JOHNNIE H. and MURMANSK are two sure places.

PINE PARK if he starts should anne the Rous Handicap without much ado MOSSLEY and LIKE MAGIC will run well.

MEXICAN EAGLE, BATHURST and MIRABELLE are three good sprinters in the 1st Division of the Lewes Plate.

HUON RIVER looks a good thing in th 2nd Division of the Lewes Plate, PEACH MELBA and PINE BOX are safe for plac investments.

WATERLOO will be to the fore in th Marine Lines Plate, FOUR ACES an BHOOKRI are sound place bets.

The novices are unknown quantities and hence no reliance can be expected, in th 1st division, KOOLEB, SCIPIO and CAIRO are reported good.

In the 2nd Division GULISTAN GORICK and WHITE SPOT are whisper ed as good ones.

ITEMS OF NOTE.

Orrel the well-known jockey, who riding in Calcutta has been unfortunate. H came to grief on Friday, registering hi second spill. McCabe the smart hurdl jockey also fell from Ugly Gosling, and wa pretty severely shaken up.

Pandion by Polymelus—Sun Angel; th valuable horse purchased by Mr. M. Gouldass last year; has been sold to the Brazilian Government.

Mr. J. Reynolds the ex-handicapper of the W. I. T. C. is expected in India very shortly, he proceeds to Calcutta on a holiday.

It will be seen from the appended list that turf management is a very profitable enterprise in every part of the world but while in England the profit and loss account is public property, here in India we have to rest content with a surmise of the huge profits gained by the W.I.T. C., for the statement of accounts is a private and confidential document for the perusal of members only.

BIG EPSOM PROFIT.

The annual report of the Epsom Grand Stand Association Ltd. states that the receipts for the year have amounted to £76,234 19s. and the expenses to £41,626 3s 3d. a profit for the year of £34,608 15s. 9d. Adding the balance brought forward from last year of £6.155 1s. 11d. there is a balance of £40,763 17s. 8d. The profit and loss accounts shows that the items of receipts include; Stands tickets £36,777 5s 9d.; boxes and stalls; £11,575 12s.; club stands, £4,759 19s: Epsom Downs, £19,36 11s. 8.; race cards £1,271 6s. 7d. Expenditure includes; Police £4,842 10s. 1d.; race fund; £11,487 19s. 9d.; rent, rates, taxes and insurance, £15,873 9s. 2d.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

MONDAY, 27TH DEC.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 11 p.m., on Saturday, 25th December 1920. First race starts at 2-12 p.m.

THE VICTORY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Poignant 10/0, Senparison 9/8, Camberley 9/7 Dersingham 9/4, Mademoiselle Foch 8/12 Charcoal 8/9, Wayaflete 8/6, We Two 8/6, Abii 8/4, Christmas Holiday 8/0, Love Glass 7/2, Anthracite 6/12.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Johnnie H. 9/0, Gadtuna 8/11, Trostan 8/10, Pine Tree 8/10, Miss Rollestone 8/9 Liberty 8/8, Murmansk 8/7, Discussion 7/13, Owen Roe 7/4.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Forfeit Lass 9/10, Pine Park 9/8, Liberty 9/7, Murmansk 8/6, Like Magic 8/12, Mossley 8/8, Glass Bead 8/8, Belle Voyageuse II 8/4, Renette 803, Le Verguier 7/4.

THE LEWES PLATE. Div. I. Distance furlongs, (straight).

Milk Maid 9/4, Belvedere 9/4 Eyra 8/12 Mirabelle 8/7, Mexican Eagle 8/6, St. Agnes Eve 8/4, Gayrelle 7/13, South Star 7/11, Bathurst 7/10, Serbia 7/9, Mynden Chief 7 She She 7/7, Hibernia 7/6, Ho Ho 7/5.

THE LEWES PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance furlongs (straight).

Belle Voyageuse II 9/6, Caraway 9/0, Pine Box 8/11, Barto 8/8 Huon River 8/7, Lucky Queen 8/6, Gladiator 8/2, White Week 7/9, South Notts 7/9, Peach Melba 7/8; Isbury Rose 7/7, Glenoma 7/6, Vlinger 7/4, Elphene 7/2.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Distance furlongs, (On the Round Course).

Resident 9/2, Warminster 9/0, Four Aces 8/8, Summerton 8/6, Defender 8/6 Bhookhri 8-5, Waterloo 8-3 Tit Bits 7-12, Andolis 8-12, Trade Mark 7/11, Dublin 7/7, Vershan 7/0.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs, (On the Round Course).

Limerick 8/13, Vulcan 8/13, Firjah 8/13, Monitor 8/2, Faisal 8/12, Atlas 9/2 Falstaff 8/9, Almaz 8/12 Kodeb 8/2, Gulmarg 8/6, Hurab 8/13, Leopold 8/6, Woodrow 8/12, Hoomayun 8/9, Marquis 8/6, Cairo 8/13, Scipio 8/2, Fayak 9/3, Tantalus 8/13, Jassim 9/2, and Standard 8/6.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 5 furlongs (On the Round Course).

My Moon 8/2, Wrestler 8/13, Sallamah 8/6, Subha 8/12, Matine Gprick 8/12, Mr. Simon 8/5, Gulistan 8/6, Paragon 8/9; Mikado 8/9 Mohican 8/9, Bavan 8/2, Triumph 8/6, White Spot 9/3, Silver Grey 8/2, Kahatan 8/6, Jephone 8/13, Hannibal 8/2 and Faris 8/2.

CALCUTTA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN,

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races.

CALCUTTA GRAND MILIITARY STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2½ miles.

Chatty Bit 11/3, Gorgeous George 11/3, Sea Gull 11/3, Isle O' Sky 11/3.

DISTRICT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1¼ miles.

Leathered Life 9/5, White Bell 8/10, Idyl 8/9, Too Tired 8/7, Flying Fairy 8/5, White 8/2, Little Life 8/1, Abajala 8/1, Downey Boy 7/12, Odorable 7/11, Chert 7/0, Lloyd's 7/0, Moscovite 9/3, Jack 9/2, Mametz 9/0, Flotelle 8/13, May Boy 8/13, Millmount 8/13, His Nib 8/12, Radius 8/11, Quartzite 8/9, Pick of the Bunch 8/7 Sole Bay 8/6 Quarterly 8/4, Tiepin 8/3, Picket 8/3, Dehra Doon 8/1, Balinacurra 8/0, Synai 7/11, Kilt 7/7.

VICEROY'S CUP. Distance 1¾ miles.

St. Nathy 9/3 King's Fare 9/3, Mordennis 9/3, Good Health 9/3, Lovr True 9/3, Little Nan 9/3, Roubaix 9/3, William the Beau 9/3, St. Quin 9/3, Simon's Choice 9/3, First Flier 9/3,

THE APCAR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Star of India 9/0, Verge 9/0, Noutbutweel 8/12, Pretty Girl 8/11, Gold Gainer 8/2, Resilience 8/8 Woorali 8/2, Dorania 8/1..

ST. GEORGE'S PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Gunning 9/7, Golden Square 9/0, Allan Prig 9/0, Braida Garth 8/7, William Allenby 8/1, Antic 8/7, On Leave 8/7, Red Quill 8/7, Synai 8/7, Eudoxus 8/5, Little Cell 8/1.

CALCUTTA RACES

FIRST MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

HOLLY PLATE. (Division II) Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Soutar's FOXTOR (7st. dec. 6 6lbs.) Walker 1
Mr. McGee's PEGGY THRIFT (9st. 2lbs) Blades 2
Mr. Pugh's KHEIDOL (8st. 9lbs.) Wood 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WATER LILY (7st. 7lbs.) dec. 4lbs.) Orrell 4

The totalizators paid Rs. 7-8 for a win; Rs. 30, Rs. 57 and Rs. 20 for places.

HOLLY PLATE (Division I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Willson's DEVIL'S BRIDGE (8st. 2lbs. dec. 2lbs.) Thomson 1
§Mr. Lauder's NAUTCH GIRL (7st. 12lbs.) Stokes 2
§Mr. McGee's SUMMER'S HOPE (8st. 6lbs.) Flynn 2
§Dead heat
Mr. Thomas Lough's CORRIB (8st. 8lbs.) Ruiz 3

The totalizators paid 678 for a win; Rs. 169, Rs. 34, and Rs. 41 for places.

GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. Thomas' POMADE (10st. 9lbs.) Doy 1
Messrs. Douetil and Page's BUSKIN (10st 10lbs.) Captain Milliard 2
Mr. Tarrant's EOTHEN (9st 12lbs.) Stuart 3
Mr. Tarrant's QUARTERLY (10st.) Scott 4

The totalizators paid Rs. 45 for a win; Rs. 15, Rs. 29 and Rs. 29 for places.

XMAS HANDICAP (Division II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Wilson's STILL BETTER (8st. 3lbs.) Dobie 1
Mr. Fawcett's TRACEABLE (8st. 3lbs. Mason 2
Mrs. Owen's VALENTINES BROOK (8st. 6lbs.) Orchard 3
Mr. Thaddeus' Tourney (7st. 13lbs.) Meekings 4

The totalizators paid Rs. 55 for a win; Rs. 22, Rs. 45, and Rs. 87 for places.

XMAS HANDICAP. (Division I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Soutar's LADY VICTORINE (8st. 2lbs.) Walker 1
Mr. Thomas' JACK (9st. 3lbs.) Higgins ... 2
Mr. Thaddeus' SOSPELLO (8st. 11lbs.) Meekings 3
Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL (8st. 11lbs.) Shatwell 4

The totalizators paid Rs. 170 for a win; Rs. 70, Rs. 48, and Rs. 84 for places.

CURZON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculas' TREASURY (7st. 11lbs.) Herbert 1
Messrs. Langley and Geddes' ATROCITY (7st 7lbs.) Rose 2
Nawab of Dacca's GOLDEN SQUARE (8st. 7lbs.) Orrell 3

The totalizators paid Rs. 57; for a win; Rs. 22, Rs. 39, and Rs. 55 for places.

COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME (8st 3lbs.) Meekings 1
Mr. Galstaun's ST. QUIN (8st. 13lbs.) Shatwell 2
Messrs. Douetil and Page's CALLY (7st. 7lbs.) Young 3
Mr. DeSoysa's MORDENNIS (9st.) Wood 4

The totalizators paid Rs. 89 for a win; Rs. 31, Rs. 52 and Rs. 29 for places.

BENGAL CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE (8st. 9lbs.) Stokes 1
Sirdar Chhachhi's AMPHITRYON (8st. ..4lbs.) Harrison 2
Mr. Pine's SUGARCANE (9st. 11lbs.) Ruiz 3
Mr. Ali's Black Friar (7st. 13lbs.) Ro e ... 4

The totalizators paid Rs. 177 for a win; Rs. 34, Rs. 18, and Rs. 15 for places.

XMAS HANDICAP (Division III)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' TOO TIRED (8st. 5los.) Dobie 1
Mr. Besiram's WALCHACHIN (8st. 5lbs.) Stokes 2
Mr. Bhargava's MAY LASS (8st.) Rose ... 3
Mr. Swan's FIVE (8st. 6lbs.) Fozard 4

The totalizators paid Rs. 104 for a win; Rs. 28, Rs. 31 and Rs. 54 for places.

A PROTEST.

To the Central Telegraph Office.

Sir,—The telegram No. 592 from Ahmedabad on the 13th at 9-20 and received at your office at 10-7 a.m., is delivered here this day on the 15th instant. We are really surprised at the way in which the delivery of the urgent telegrams are made.

So this is the proper specimen of the way under which your telegraph office is making smooth deliveries even to the offices in the Fort. Then what of other people residing in other localities?

Please note that in future deliveries are made immediately.—Yours, etc.,

ROESHA,
For. G. M. Roy and Co.

25, Apollo Street, Fort, Dec. 15.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

BOMBAY MALAYALI ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An Association under the above name was opened last August in Bombay on the occasion of the "Onam" celebration. The opening was only formal, the proceedings being postponed for subsequent meetings which were then promised to take place in close succession. The "Organisers," I presume, have still in their contemplation the matter in full warmth though nothing came out of it during these three months and a half. I should like to remind them that they have already promised to collect a fund to keep the Association going, and to tell them that their activities are painfully slow considering the necessity of the organisation which is intended to render all possible help to new comers (Malayali) in this city. On the occasion of the first and last meetings the members present gave sufficient encouragement by way of donations and it would have been an accomplished fact if only the "organisers" had moved a bit.

I shall be glad to hear more of this Association from the so-called organisers, who, I hope have not dropped the matter altogether.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE MALAYALI."

AN APPEAL TO MILL OWNERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a crisis in the cotton Market; and Indian cotton does not sell. At such a time certain Firms have imported or are about to import American cotton. There is a slump in the American cotton Market also and so it just now pays to import that cotton. The staple and "Class" of that variety are superior to those of the similar Indian variety and consequently it is just possible that Indian Mill owner may think of using American cotton in preference to Indian cotton.

But I appeal to them not to use American cotton and for two reasons. Just now the balance of trade is against our country consequently it would be nothing short of a disaster to import raw materials which we usually export. Secondly, from patriotic motives, it is desirable to use our own cotton. The export of that commodity has practically ceased and if the Indian Mills also restrict, in a way, the use of Indian cotton, it will not be sold at all. The cotton merchants will be ruined and that fact will react on the cotton growers. It will be difficult for them to market this year's crop and eventually they will turn their attention to other crops. Thus less cotton will be grown and other cotton growing countries will steal a march over us. The results, will probably be an increasing adverse balance of trade and decreasing in the growth of our cotton.

I hope, therefore, that the Mill owners of India will not be so short sighted as to look to immediate yains and ignore the pramanent interests of India, with which their own future is bound up.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. K.

KHETTRY CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The invitation of the Moradabad Khettry Community for the holding of the next (13th) session of the All-India Khettry conference here having been accepted 26th and 27th of March 1921 have been decided as the dates for it. Babu Brij Nandan Pershad M.A. L.L.B. Honorary Magistrate and the well-known leader of the Bar is the President and Babu Prithvi Nath Pleader; the Secretary of the Reception Committee and taking into consideration the great interest which is being shown already by the leaders of the local Khettry Community on the one hand and the individual efforts of the members of the Executive Committee on the other a most successful session is bound to result under the guidance of so well experienced and popular President and the Secretary.—Yours etc.

RAMNATH MERA.

Moradabad Dec. 18.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I was attending Principal Gidwin' lecture yesterday evening when a local student was giving out expression of disgust frequently at the works of the principal. The conduct of the said student proves conclusively that we being born brought up and taught as slaves it is far beyond the capacity of good many like him to understand what is self-respect and honor of a nation. On the contrary we are well expert to throw off the dust when kicked by anybody. We urgently need regular training to follow what is national honor and self-respect while we can hardly feel our own insult. This is possible only in national schools and colleges based upon national education. Yours etc.

JOGESH CH. ROY.
Ex-detenu from Bengal.

Gayatri Lodge Bombay Dec 19.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Non-Cooperation movement is destined to meet with utter failure in the opinion of Mr. Bhargri. He, therefore, advises as all to associate ourselves in a body and move the Government for effecting a compromise. The compremise he has indicated in his letter is all excellent and for India's weal. The only condition is that it must be brought about by Government and Government must be moved to do that. There arise two questions. Shall we move the Government under the present circumstances? and secondly shall the Government bring about the disired compromise in the way the people wish it. Both these questions remain unsolved as long as no effort is made in the direction of their solution.

Let apart such questions and compromises. We shall consider whether Non-Cooperation as propagated by Mr. Gandhi is really destined to meet with a failure. As far as we have seen of Non-Cooperaion we can say that we are having only political Non-Cooperation to the silence of economic Non-Cooperation. India's bread, it is humbly submitted, depends more upon the way in which her economic forces are made to move, in other words economic Non-Cooperation is carried on, than upon mere political Non-Cooperation, of which the public, it is feared, is already having too much even too fullness. The magic wand of turning the present Educational Systems into National Educational Systems needs no total disruption of forces that had been at work before Non-Cooperation was born. So also the magic wand of turning the present administrative forces into National administrative Forces needs no total disruption of the forces that had been at work before. In both these points India can turn the very Government Institutions of both sorts Educational and Administrative to her best advantage. No fear need be entertained on any score as writer and speakers like Mr. Stokes have expressed. Now that the Non-Cooperation, an action of the people has been set in motion entirely by the policy of the Government, and still Mr. Bhurgri advises us to make overtures with Government to come to terms and make a compromise in the matter of India's standing grievances, Government has not yet redressed the grievances which have given rise to the force of Non-Cooperation. So the question whether this force is born to live or die, in other words will Government make terms in the matter of grivances independently of their being moved to do so, as Mr. Bhurgri wants us to do, or even after being once again approached for Mr. Bhurgri's satisfaction and whether these terms can be accepted by the people i.e., the Non-Cooperationists know that its force has played its part in the public mind for so long. People have thoroughly learned the lessons of self-determination and they are able to decide the question of Swaraj on that noble principle.

But this force of Non-Cooperation which may be safely said now to have taken a deep root in the public heart, has demonstrated itself only in its political side up till now to the negligence, it may be sadly acknowledged, or exclusion of its economic aspects. What the Country most badly wants to-day is full and cheap bread and cloth and unless we improve and reform our position economically by having recourse to such things as economic boycott, stopping the flow of our natural resources outside our country relieving our indigenous industries etc., there is no chance of our rise only in its one sided strength which has already sufficiently spent itself and served its purpose. People have not thought up till now what economic menace has been facing India to-day and how helpless her condition has consequently been. The menace has been vividly explained in all its aspects by one of India's able sons Bipin Chandra Pal in his book "New Economic Menace to India" for our honest study and action. India has to solve both her labour difficulties and questions of capital. We see what her state has been in these two lights and how hopeless that state has been in the past. For years together Foreign Capitalists have been exploiting and draining our natural resources, reducing the sons of the soil to mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. This is the line of work and we have all to strive ourselves in the economic aspects of our mother-land and enrich her again as she once had been in days of yore. The coming Congress will of course seriously consider and decide this anxious question.—Yours, etc.

M. D. K.

C. P BERAR CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The Central Provinces and Bera Clerks Conference will begin its sittings on the 26th instant at 8 a.m. in the Venkatesh Theatre Nagpur City with Col. Wedgwood as its President.

2. Delegates are booked from 20 of the districts of the Province and representative from other Provinces and Presidencies. No fees will be charged for the delegates nor for their boarding and lodgings while at Nagpur. A fee of annas 8 per day and Re. 1 for the season will be charged for the visitors who are not the enrolled members of any recognised Union.

3. The Secretaries of the Unions will please pass a certificate to such of the members who intend attending the Conference as visitors.

4. Such of the visitors who want boarding and lodging arrangements to be made for them will please write to the Secretary Reception Committee sending a fee at the rate of Rs. 2 per day.

5. Clerks' Unions outside C. P. and Berar can send in 2 representatives each to attend the conference and such of the Unions as are willing to send delegates will please wire to the Secretaries Reception Committee at Nagpur.

G. R. KARANDIKER B.A.
K. P. NAIDU.
Secretaries,
Reception Committee Nagpur.

Nagpur Dec. 15.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir The report of a Meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay held on Monday last brings hopeful news to the suffering Municipal pensioners and a fresh proof of Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia's sympathy with the voiceless and the distressed for which they cannot be sufficiently thankful to him. The increase will go to a great way to relieve the needs of the pensioners. I venture to say, however that delays are tantalizing and that had the Corporation passed the resolution of the gallant Doctor in its original form; their anxieties would have been at rest. I entertain no doubt whatsoever that the City Fathers will listen to the Tribune's pleading in behalf of the worn-out pensioners; I only fear that a long delay is likely to take place; before the Salaries Committee make their recommendations the Corporation accept them refer them to the Standing Committee and then finally sanction them.

It is to be devoutly hoped that Dr Sukhia's proposals will be accepted in their entirety and the pensioners' anticipated joy realized before the year is out. "Bis dat qui cito dat."—Yours etc.

HOPE.

Bombay Dec. 10.

DIFFERENCE IN EXCHANGE RATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—Yesterday I had to pay eight drafts amounting to a few hundred dollars. The exchange rate charged by Messrs Cox and Co. of Bombay was Rs. 414 while on enquiry with the International Banking Corporation the rate of the same day i.e. 7th inst was 409. On enquiry I could get no satisfactory explanation from Messrs. Cox and Co. It appears that such large difference is nothing but profiteering on the clients who are forced to pay as a matter of necessity. Would any one of your readers inform me what one should do when Banks become so awkward to deal with? Yours; etc.

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Bombay No. 4; Dec. 9.

SUGGEST ANOTHER WAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—There is practically no difference between the Extremists and the Moderates as far as the Punjab and the Khilafat questions are concerned. Even the Moderates think that the Government has made promises to the ear and broken them to the heart again and again. There are no two opinions as far as these two questions are concerned. Mr. Gandhi and his followers preferred the programme of Non-Co-operation to Co-operation for getting these wrongs redressed. The Moderates and many other thoughtful persons think that Non-Co-operation will not lead them to the proper Goal but they do not suggest any other way that will lead them safely and speedily to the same. Those who say that by co-operation the Goal will be reached very soon have miserably failed. I therefore request all these persons to suggest any other practical way. The sooner they suggest the better. Will they?

D. G. K.

THE HONOURABLE MEMBER FOR KANARA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following lines in your esteemed paper. "The voting as a whole by whatever comparative test it is judged has been encouraging . . . if it can not be said that the men who have been elected have proved their worth in public life they must at least be credited with the courage of their convictions and with the courage to disregard the fire of acid abuse" so said your morning contemporary in its issue of the 7th instant. I am not here going to deal with the result of the election in other Districts, but, will take only Kanara and prove how far Non-Co-operation has succeeded in this District. Out of nine candidates who had announced their candidature, seven withdrew in time, and only two remained to carry on keen contest. Of these two one who is a forest guard has succeeded. The polling was very poor, only 1,700 out of 10,000 voters exercising their right. I need not here dilate on the qualifications of the elected member. He can neither read nor speak English. He knows not even the a, b, c, of politics and economics. Such is his vast knowledge of Indian Administration that he does not know who is Viceroy and who is Governor. Well, such is the member to represent Kanara under the Reform Scheme, for all the capable candidates withdrew. Such is also the state in the neighbouring Districts, where useless men have been elected for want of better ones.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers enlighten me if there be any Institutions or schools in India where private students are examined and certified as to their fitness to take up the jobs of Carriage Examiners Assistant Wagon Examiners, or Train Examiners in Railway Department?—Yours, etc.,

PURUSHOTTAM S. GOK.
Honorary Secretary.
B. P. T. Railway Employees Union.
Grain Depot; Post Mazagon.

POSTAL MUDDLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am enclosing herewith a cover addressed to me by the Hindoo Gymkhana and bears the stamp of Bombay Post Office 20th November, 1920. It was received me this morning from Madhav Baug post delivery centre near my residence. I send my man daily to the centre to receive my post. I believe this sort of chaos in the Postal Department will break all previous records. The letter in question took full one month to travel from Kalbadevi to Girgaon Post office and still the postal authorities call it smoothness in working.—Yours, etc.,

B. DESAI.

C. P. Tank Dec. 20.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, 29, Forbes Street, at 5-30 p.m.
Indian National Congress, Nagpur.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

Indian National Congress, Nagpur.
Public Lecture, Bahai Hall at 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29

Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

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BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Clark M. Conachy the New Zealand Professional Billiard Champion will play another exhibition game of 3750 with Mr. Navin of Bombay. The New Zealander will concede Mr. Navin 2000 points. The game will take place at Pyrke's Apollo Hotel commencing on Tuesday, the 28th December and continue until Saturday the 1st Night's sessions of 750 at 9-30 p.m. After each session there will be an amateur cue competition for the highest break Fee for entry Re. 1.

A LANDAU UPTURNED.

A holiday crowd of ramblers witnessed yesterday evening at Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, a funny incident, which was fortunately not attended by any great personal injury to any one, of an upturn of a landau owned by an old Parsi gentleman. It seems, that two carriages, a victoria and a landau were proceeding in the direction of Dhobi Talao from Girgaum when one of the carriages in trying to overtake the other ran into the latter. The wheels of both of them clashed together. In a twinkling, the landu went down straight in a crash to the ground by its side. The occupant of the carriage, an old Parsi gentleman, fortunately escaped unhurt and it was a surprise that the carriage, too, was not much damaged beyond some slight bruises to its hood.

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Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 29-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined on 25th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of his valuable Drugs."

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Worli, Bombay writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.S. during that period but could not get entire cure In September last, I had a severe attach of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 5 to 7 per cent. sugar and specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar nil and specific Gravity 1012. "I can safely recommend Dr. Irengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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TELEGRAMS:—'DIABETES", Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 27, 1920.

CLEARING THE WAY.

"I am accused of being a Radical. If to seek to go to the root is to be a Radical, a Radical I am. After all, everything that flowers in beauty in the air of heaven draws its fairness, its vigour from its roots; nothing living can blossom into fruitage unless through nourishing stalks deep planted in the common soil. Up from that soil, up from the silent bosom of the earth rise the currents of life and energy. Up from the common soil, up from the great heart of the people, rise joyously to-day streams of hope and determination that are bound to renew the face of the earth in glory. I tell you that the so-called Radicalism of our time is simply the effort of nature to realise the generous energies of our people. This great American people is at the bottom just, virtuous and hopeful; the roots of its being are in the soil of what is lovely, pure and of good report; and the need of the hour is just that Radicalism that will clear a way for the realisation of the aspirations of a sturdy race." In these words of true eloquence Mr. Wilson gave expression to a true vision of a great people's destiny. No higher praise can be given to the presidential address of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar than to describe it as an embodiment of a considered philosophy of politics—a philosophy warmed by the generous humanity and sincere vision of the words of Mr. Wilson we have quoted. The need of the hour in India is "just that Radicalism that will clear a way for the realisation of a sturdy race" which is "at the bottom just, virtuous, and hopeful," and "the roots of whose beings are in the soil of what is lovely, pure, and of good report". And it is with the true eloquence and true vision of a Radical that Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar dissects the causes of the discontent of India, suggests the remedy and, above all, urges the need of maintaining that right—human and humane—attitude of mind which will stimulate and help "the effort of nature to release the generous energies of our people." And it is this emphasis on the need of maintaining the correct attitude of mind which is the supreme requirement of the moment. For, while the picture of India's present plight has often been depicted by masterful hands—Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar characterised it most vividly as "a position without a parallel in the history of civilized mankind"—and the immediate application of the one and only remedy of complete self-government demonstrated with irresistible reasoning by able advocates, the elements of the correct attitude of mind that must inform the country's efforts towards self-realisation have seldom been indicated as clearly as by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar in his presidential address. And Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar has been able to do so because, as Gokhale truly said of him, "there is not another man in India who has his knowledge of affairs not only of India, but of the world." And the correct attitude of mind, the need of which he emphasised, is indicated in the two separate messages which he has framed—messages to Mr. Montagu and Mr. Gandhi respectively.

To take the message to Mr. Montagu. And the message to Mr. Montagu is this that thanks to well-known causes the relations between India and Britain have all but reached the breaking-point and that while it is not too late to gather up the threads of the union between the two countries, the only way of doing so is to let India be a free, self-replying and self-respecting friend of Britain. There is no other way. And the breaking point has been reached because "despite pledges and professions to the contrary, the British administration of India has been from the beginning worked on principles of aggressive Non-Co-operation of the dominant white people with the coloured people of India, ever, on discriminatory administrative measures supplemented from time to time by the application of very repressive laws unknown to free and civilized countries." The position having become intolerable for the people of India, they are determined forthwith to make their beautiful country "fit and safe" for her sons and daughters to live in and any further delay in their achievement of this vital object means ruin to them and peril to the Empire, if not to the future peace of the world. Awakened India demands with no uncertain voice those fundamental human and national rights which are enshrined in the imperishable passage of the American Declaration of Independence:—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar has brought to bear his ripe knowledge of the history of constitutional struggles of mankind as well as his characteristic Radicalism on the analysis of the historical and moral bases of the connection between India and Britain—the bases of a voluntary contract—which demand that Britain must fulfil her part of the contract or—sever the bond with India. The masterly manner in which he has done so is seen alike in his exposure of the theory of conquest of India and his repudiation of the preposterous claim of Parliament or the British people to dictate the lines of the political growth of India—a claim which, as he says, is "an insult to the nation of India and a fraud, and a huge fraud, upon their God-given right and upon their rights admittedly as British citizens." Finally, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar is nothing if not thorough. Not only has he indicated to Mr. Montagu the path he must follow, but he has shown him how he should follow it. We have not the least doubt but that his draft statute will soon form the basis of the instrument that will usher in Indian self-government.

With the essential elements of the message to Mr. Gandhi, we think all who give serious consideration to the present situation will, in the main, agree. There is no doubt that the national will of the people has expressed itself in favour of the adoption of the weapon of organized Non-Co-operation—as revealed in the successful boycott of Councils by the majority of the electors. But it is equally evident that the existing programme of Non-Co-operation, in some of its important items, is not adequate or immediately feasible or advisable and it will be readily granted that in respect of the boycott of schools and colleges and courts of law its revision in the direction of eliminating the negative, and strengthening the positive side is imperatively called for. And in deciding on the revision, the Congress will do well to give particular attention to the considerations of national reconstruction, the crying intellectual and economic needs of "the masses" and, above all, the urgency of creating an intelligent and vigilant universal public opinion, which the President has emphasised. We have reason to be proud of the efforts towards nation-building which we have made during the last few years, thanks mainly to the inspiration of Mr. Gandhi and the tragic experiences we have gone through. But much in the way of constructive work remains to be done and in this connection we fully endorse the emphasis which the President laid on the need of educating "the masses," of gradual industrial and commercial Non-Co-operation with our foreign exploiters, organisation of Labour, repatriation of Indians abroad, justice to the so-called depressed classes and alliance with the Labour Party. All this requires immediate and increasing practical endeavours. We have to put forth these endeavours now and immediately, because thereby alone can we avert that cultural, moral and material ruin to our country which every day that defers the attainment of self-government entails. Whether that self-government means the retaining of British connection or not matters little. What really matters is that we must control our own destiny and respect ourselves and be respected by the world. This is what Dominion Self-Government means, despite what those who are unnecessarily frightened by the proposed change in the Congress creed may say. When the latter talk about Dominion Self-Government, they mean the Dominion status as it existed at the time the Congress creed was formulated. They ignore the march of history during the succeeding period, and have failed clearly to understand the nature and extent of the tremendous constitutional changes which in the last three years have completed the transformation of the British Empire (the British "White" Empire) into a Commonwealth of *autonomous States equal in sovereignty*. Let them mark and inwardly digest the words of Lord Milner uttered not so long ago as on July 9, 1919: "The only possibility of a continuance of the British Empire is on a basis of *absolute out-and-out equal partnership* between the United Kingdom and the Dominions. *I say that without any kind of reservation* whatsoever....." India, we have no doubt, will determine for herself no other destiny but this of voluntary but equal partnership. It is because she needs the freedom to make the choice that she does not want to make a fetish of "British connection." You must *feel* free before you enter into an equal partnership.

Notes of the Day.

Controlling Their Own Destiny.

It is not the first time that we have been told by the Colonial Office that the privilege of sending elected representatives to the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony would be confered on Indians resident there, though why the decision on the point should have been deferred so long is difficult to make out. When the attention of India was diverted by the war, the Legislative Council was ushered into existence with indecent haste in British East Africa, the franchise being conferred only on the European section of the population. The Indians were completely ignored. Of course, the latter entered a vigorous protest against the invidious distinction. But, the protest availed them nothing as India was kept completely ignorant by Reuter of the happenings in East Africa at the time and could not take any steps to redress the wrong. At the end of the war, when the news reached India and there arose protests from this side of the ocean too, the Colonial Office came forward to assure the Indians that two Indian "representatives" would be nominated to the Council. But the Indians do not want nomination, they claim equality of franchise with the White population. This claim has since been met only in theory. How long Indians are to wait to see the franchise conferred on them in reality is known only to those who are controlling their destinies at present. In the meanwhile, our countrymen in Kenya Colony are bestirring themselves to allow no one but themselves to control their destinies. We are glad to see that the Government of India are also, at last, awakening to the need of action. Their intervention in the matter of segregation, though belated, is welcome and we hope their representations will be as emphatic and unequivocal as was Lord Chelmsford's pledge of January last.

The Viceroyalty.

While it is reassuring to be told that the chances of Lord Willingdon being raised to the Viceroyalty are becoming remote and that efforts to induce Mr. Austen Chamberlain to accept the post have hitherto proved unavailing, the revival of the report that Mr. Montagu may be expected to come out to India as Viceroy will give rise to mingled feelings in this country. That the "Times" announcement will raise a fresh howl in the Anglo-Indian press against Mr. Montagu, goes without saying. With all their professions of admiration and sympathy for the Reforms, there is perhaps no other politician, British or Indian, whom this press and its clientele abhor so much as "the hated Jew" who is the author of these Reforms. They are sure to move heaven and earth to prevent Mr. Montagu from coming out to India and, should he succeed in coming, they will undoubtedly try to insult him and put obstacles in his way of doing justice to Indians, in the same way as they did in the days of Lord Ripon. It is evident, therefore, that if Mr. Montagu comes, indeed, to be appointed as Viceroy, both he and the Premier—the former for accepting the risks and the latter for recommending Mr. Montagu to His Majesty—will need have to possess exceptional courage. We are not sure if Mr. Montagu has the requisite amount of courage to stand the test.

D'Annunzio—the Last Phase?

After a somewhat protracted interval, the curtain is rising on a new scene in the serio-comic-romantic drama which is being enacted at Fiume. The hero of the play, whose antics have provided a whole world with entertainment during the last two years, has received a fresh notice to quit the stage with a final adieu, to which he has given the only reply the audience expected of him. He refuses to budge and challenges one and all to close with him and have it out! Up till now the Italian Government's notices to him have been like President Wilson's famous "Notes" addressed to the German Government before America entered the war. D'Annunzio has treated them with greater contempt than that shown by the Bethmann-Hollweg. Whether the present "Ultimatum" to him carries with it any greater force than the former squibs from the same source remains to be seen. We shall not be surprised to hear at last that the "Ultimatum" was only intended to divert the poet-hero's attention at the very moment when he was contemplating a fresh escapade, likely to embroil Italy and Jugo-Slavia into a diplomatic wrangle. If the Italian Government means to bluff this time also and fails to make the blockade effective, the episode will only intensify the contempt with which the attitude of Italy and their Allies in regard to D'Annunzio's heroics is viewed by the world at large.

Mean Trickery.

Officials seem to be shy of honest publicity, and besides the antics of special agents to correct public opinion, there is a variety of ways to choke the circulation of news. One is the refusal to transmit private news across the wires when it happens to be obnoxious to their opinions. Last year when the All-India Congress Committee met here and decided on sending an abstract of the Punjab occurrences, the message was received but it occurred to some character in office to sit on it in spite of the receipt of money. Mr. B. P. Wadia recently tried to send a cable to Mr. Lansbury on the unjust shooting of workers in Perambur, a battle which was delivered by the Police without warning and without the formality of even a baton charge. The message was returned as unacceptable. They simply do not like to have it mentioned that there is another side to a question or fact, hence this censorship by erratic bosses and underlings. The Burmese students were recently anxious to know the opinion of the Rev. U. Ottama, a Buddhist monk hailing from Burma. He is a scholar of some distinction and was professor of Pali; in a Japanese University. For some time he was staying in Calcutta. On 15th December, Pro. Ottama gave to the Calcutta Telegraph Office the following message embodying his opinion on the strike:—

"Students strikers C/o New Burma, Rangoon.—Don't trust others except yourselves, yielding means national suicide for yourselves present and coming generations. Remember our Buddhist teaching "Appamadena Sampadetha" (work out your own salvation). Don't accept promises, Carry on strike till my return.—Ottama."

On the 17th; that is after two days' cogitation, the Telegraph Office returned the message to the sender, as the authorities had declined to send a telegram so incompatible with public safety. The amusing thing is that even the lowest understapper is inspired to snort at political words, as though the transmission of messages were a matter of favour. The bureaucrat hates publicity as some unmentionable party detests holy water; hence all these mean subterfuges of self-constituted censorship.

SIR V. CHIROL ON INDIAN SITUATION.

EVENTS MOVING WITH "BREAK-NECK SPEED."

ESTIMATE OF MR. GANDHI'S PERSONALITY.

"NON-COOPERATION MAY REMAIN FORMIDABLE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 26.

"The Times" to-day publishes the first article from Sir Valentine Chirol, in which the writer says he has been struck by the changes to be perceived after three years. He declares that events in the East are moving with "breakneck speed" and refers to Mr. Gandhi, who must not be underrated, as he is the most intensely spiritual apostle of Indian extremism whose wilder inconsistencies seem reasonable to average Indian, but Sir Valentine Chirol says though Mr. Gandhi has possibly gained in spiritual stature he is distinctly more unbalanced. Sir Valentine Chirol is of the opinion that Non-Cooperation has still to be fought and may remain formidable.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION FOR INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 26.

The report of the Select Committee on Ministers' salaries recommends that the Prime Minister should receive eight thousand, that the Ministers should be graded into five classes with salaries from five thousand to one thousand and that the sinecure offices should be abolished. The total cost would be £162,000 compared with £158,625 at present.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF COMMONS.

DAILY ALLOWANCE RESCINDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

The Committee on the salaries of the members of the House of Commons have rescinded the recommendation for allowance of a pound daily during session in view of the need for economy and recommend that the members of the House be given first-class railway passes and free postage.

LONGEST SITTING ON RECORD

AGRICULTURAL BILL IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 25.

The House of Commons entered upon the longest sitting on record at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the sitting lasting until 1-15 p.m., this afternoon. The opposition raised objections to the Government rushing seventeen pages of the Lords' amendments to the Agricultural Bill. The debate was dull and temper was good throughout.

DYE-STUFFS BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN LORDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 26.

The House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Dye-Stuffs Bill.

Y. M. C. A. ATTACKED.

BY DECREE OF HOLY OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

Rome.—The Y. M. C. A. is attacked in a decree of the Holy Office asking the Bishops to watch "the organisations which, while professing absolute freedom of thought in religious matters, instil indifferentism and apostacy to the Catholic religion in the minds of their adherents." The Decree mentions the Y. M. C. A. which, it says, is upheld by many Catholics who are ignorant of its real nature. The Decree declares that it corrupts the faith of the youths and recalls the canon law which forbids papers and periodicals of organisations favouring religious rationalism. It requests the Bishops to communicate to the Holy See within six months, the decisions taken at the regional congresses on the subject.

INDIAN STATES IN INDIA.

DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH GOVT. OF INDIA.

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 26.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he was considering the question of carrying out the recommendation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report in favour of placing all the important Native States in India in direct political relations with the Government of India, but the complete proposals of the Government of India had not yet been received.

He also stated that he did not know why the Government of Bengal found it necessary to remind the officers of the standing orders in the case of the Dyer Fund and not in the case of the Jallianwalla Bagh fund.

RECRUITING OFFICERS FOR EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 26.

Replying to Mr. Fortescue Flannery, Mr. Montagu stated that apart from the 166 officers recruited specifically for the Expeditionary Forces, 615 temporary officers had been recruited for India and the East in thirteen months. The Government of India stated in June last that further recruitment was unnecessary. He had no reason to think that leave out of India was refused owing to the shortage of officers.

PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER SYDNEY HARBOUR.

TENDERS TO BE INVITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 26.

Sydney.—The Government of New South Wales proposes to invite tenders from all parts of the world for the construction of a bridge over the Sydney harbour at an estimated cost of five millions sterling.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

DOMINIONS' GOVERNMENTS TO BE CONSULTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bellairs asked for an assurance that nothing material would be done towards the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance until the Imperial Conference of June next had considered the matter together with the growing naval rivalry between Japan and America.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Government had already agreed that it would act in the matter only after consulting the Dominions' Governments.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

FORECASTE OF DEFICITS IN 1920 AND 1921.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 26.

Washington.—The Secretary to the Treasury addressing the Senate Finance Committee, forecasted a gross deficit on national transactions during the present year of twenty-one hundred million dollars and a deficit in the next fiscal year of fifteen hundred millions.

FREE PASSAGES TO I. M. S. OFFICESS ON SICK LEAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

In reply to Mr. Raw, Mr. Montagu stated that free passages to and from England for officers of the Indian Medical Service sent home on sick leave was sanctioned with effect from July 1st, 1919.

LOK. TILAK'S PICTURE UNVEILED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENCE.)

WUN, Dec. 23.

The opening ceremony of the late Lok. Tilak's grand picture was held under the auspices of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya in the Town Hall, on the 21st instant. The public mustered strong to listen to the address of Mr. Chintamanrao Vaidya, who gave another lecture on Swarajya to-day, when he appealed to the public to follow the footsteps of the Lokamanya.

THE TORCH OF NATIONAL SPIRIT

"CARRY IT ALONG TO THE UNEDUCATED."

LALA LAJPATRAI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT NATIONAL GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

"Respond to the nation's call and understand clearly that the genesis of the present situation was to be found in political rather than educational problem," was the note of warning rung by Mr. R. J. Gokhale, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, this morning, at the first All-India College Students Conference, at the Badshai Theatre, before an audience of about three thousand people, including Mr. Vijiarghava Chariar, Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Patel, Swami Shradhanand and others.

Continuing the speaker said that the present educational system was corrupt, ruinous and its continuance any longer was a serious menace to the future prospects of the nation. The lead to the country had been given and students should now look to leaders to guide them. The existing institutions must be destroyed in order to provide material for the new but that did not mean that they should solely depend upon the destruction of old for the creation of new, both must go side by side. The present education produced sycophants and traitors.

Concluding Mr. Gokhale appealed to the students to give up the spirit of bargaining and realise their responsibility for the onward march of the country, following in this respect the example of the students of China and Egypt.

On the motion of Mr. Parmanand, Lala Lajpat Rai was formally elected president.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Lala Rajput Rai, in the course of his presidential address, said that perhaps never before in his life a more delicate task was put upon him than to preside over this Conference. He could not understand why the Reception Committee elected him, knowing well his views on Non-Co-operation as applied to students. His other difficulty was that the real objects of this Conference had not been explained to him. All the same he must not shirk his responsibility. From his boyhood he had been under the impression, which was strenthened as he grew old, that any education imparted under the aegis of a foreign government was solely meant to strengthen the hold of that government over the country governed. He would go further and say that it was a truism applicable to every country however independent. For example, Japan was an independent country and had national Government in the form of monarchy of a very particular kind, and in formulating their policy with regard to education, their first and foremost principle was to establish the claim of that monarchy to rule over Japan for ever. This was to show, how even under a national government, the government for the time being dominated the educational policy of the country for the purpose of strengthening their hold over the people. A foreign government was therefore bound to go, in this respect, a step further. He and his other co-workers in the Punjab had realised this 40 years ago, but being politically impotent, they could not start their own Institutions. They, therefore, resolved to check the evil influences by establishing national institutions, like D. A. V. College, Lahore, affiliated to a University. Afterwards it was found that government's educational system, controlled by the universities, was denationalising, and meant more to enslave than to free them, but impotent as they were, they could not successfully counteract its activities. Continuing the President warned the students against the dangers ahead. There was a time when as a result of the English education, the literate classes despised every thing Indian. Fortunately, that period was over, but now they stood the danger of going to the other extreme, i.e. considering everything Indian as absolutely perfect.

TRUE NATIONALISM.

"I must say," continued the Lala, "that so far as I am concerned I believe that truth is truth, knowledge is knowledge, science is science. They are neither Eastern nor Western, nor Indian nor European. We have to maintain our educational continuity and we must keep that object in view. We do not want to be a European or an American nation. We want to remain an Indian nation quite upto date." The underlying policy of the scheme of education should be based on the past civilisation, remodelled in the light of the present day developments. What was good in each culture, should be embraced. True nationalism of India should be above religious distinction and above all narrowing influence that would retard educational progress. The economic and social system under the modern civilisation was bad, but that should not blind them to the fact that science and knowledge had made wonderful progress during the last three hundred years. All science and knowledge coming from whatever culture should be fully utilised to free India and then maintain that freedom at any cost. Proceeding, the President said:—

NOT OF MANDATORY CHARACTER.

The Conference had to decide two issues. Firstly, creation of an organisation to air the student community's views and secondly to express an opinion on Non-Cooperation. As for the constitution of an organisation it had already been drafted but it would be for them to amend it before it was finally passed. He would suggest that this body should be a permanent organisation to look after the interests of students and advise them on all matters. It should express its opinion on political matters when occasion demanded and its door should be open to students of all shades of opinion so as to make it fully representative as distinct from party organisation. The resolutions passed at this Conference should not be of a mandatory character. For these reasons the constitution at the present stage should be sufficiently elastic to enable it to continue as a really representative body of the student community.

HIS ADVICE.

Touching the question of Non-Cooperation, Lala Lajput Rai said his views on this subject were by this time fully known. To the law college students who came to him for advice he had been saying: "leave at once." To the medical, engineering and technical college students his lead was not to leave their present courses and to the Arts Colleges' students he said "Consider the situation well and be under no delusion that anybody is going to make provision for your education in national colleges thereafter although attempts in that direction are being made." The Chairman of the Reception Committee had told them to rely on leaders to guide them but the Congress leaders had not themselves decided as to what form of advice should be given to students. The matter was under discussion and there was acute difference on the wording of the resolution. Their one care was that they should avoid anything which might go to strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy and also to take steps to see that its rule did not continue in its present form. Another difficulty was that the Congress had to do a great propaganda work in the country to bring people to a sense of political consciousness and all interests must be subordinate to this great work and only the spare time could be utilised to see to the educational prospects of students. His belief was that a truly national education could not be imported without a national government but they should not all the same abstain from making attempts to change the present system.

MOMENTOUS ISSUES.

A question had been asked what the students wanted to do after leaving their studies. The answer was simple. Let the students give up false notions about dress and prestige and let them work in factories and carry along with them that torch of national spirit which should be spread among the uneducated workmen to make them ready for the country's cause. Let the students take up this propaganda work among the masses and then see how soon the country attained Swaraj. The issues involved were so momentous that they should not be dealt with light-heartedly. Superficialities should now give place to realities. Concluding, the President appealed to students to be tolerant towards all those who held different views and also to decide for themselves the line of action which they should take. As for himself he could not guide them but he was ready to help them.

The Conference then adjourned and the Subjects Committee sat to consider the resolutions to be placed before the Conference.

SUBJECT COMMITTEE.

NON-COOPERATION ADOPTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

The Students' Conference Subject Committee had been sitting, since yesterday. It is believed that there had been a stiff opposition on the Non-Co-operation resolution, but rumour has been that the resolution had been adopted.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

The Western depression has given a few falls of snow in Kashmir and of rain in Central Punjab and is passing Eastwards. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Bay Islands.

Forecast:—Cessation of rain in Punjab.

AN EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity, at its origin about 1,500 miles away, was recorded on Simla Siesmograph at 5/8 p.m. yesterday.

ARMENIA'S PROCLAMATION.

ON PROVED SOVIET LINES.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP TO TURKISH PROLETERIAT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Constantinople.—The new Armenian Government has issued a proclamation on the approved Soviet lines. It declares free possession of all land, forests and mines whether private Church or State, and annulment of all the foreign loans, especially the American loan, which, it asserts, the working classes of Armenia have been toiling to repay. It proceeds to extend the hand of friendship to the Turkish working classes, who are likewise fighting to shake off the yoke of the Entente.

QUESTION OF RETURN OF SMYRNA TO TURKS.

DISCUSSION—NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Replying to Mr. Terrell, Mr. Bonar Law said that any discussion with the Allies with regard to the return of Smyrna to the Turks must be confidential and it would not be in public interest to make a statement.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THIRTY DEATHS AMONG RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Constantinople.—Cholera has broken out among the Russian refugees. There were seventy cases one day and thirty deaths.

PALESTINE—AS HOME OF JEWS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS AND IMMIGRATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 26.

Baron Rothschild, Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Weizmann and others have issued a manifesto to the Jews throughout the world to make a supreme effort to subscribe twenty-five millions sterling for the reconstruction of Palestine and to enable immediate Jewish immigration and settlement to be carried out.

CHARGES FOT EAST PERSIAN ENPEDITION.

TO BE DEBITED TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

General Townshend suggested that is the charges against Imperial Government with respect to the East Persia expedition included payments by the Indian Political Officers, such items should be recredited to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Montagu replied that any special military expenditure whether involved by dissursements through the Political Officers or not, was debitable to the Imperial Government and any definitely political expenditure, for example, diplomatic or consular, was shared equally between two the Governments.

REPORT ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN MESPOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

Mr. Montagu informed Sir John Davidson that he had just received a report from Sir Percy Cox with regard to the developments in Mesopotamia which was being issued.

WORLD'S BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

JOE LYNCH BEATS PETER HERMAN ON POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

New York.—In a fifteen rounds fight for the bantam weight championship of the world Joe Lynch beat Pete Herman on points.

Notwithstanding his defeat Herman sails to-morrow for England to meet Jimmy Wilde.

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The Telegraph Office, Nagpur, who had returned the message containing the appeal of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress to the Mercantile community, as "objectionable," have despatched the same subsequently to the Press in the country.

SEGREGATION IN KENYA

QUESTION OF NOTIFICATION OF RESERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bennett asked—In view of the official statement that no action is to be taken in Kenya with regard to segregation, pending further consideration, has the notification to the Kenya Government on October 13th defining certain area in Mombasa township as European residential reservation been cancelled?

Mr. Leslie Wilson replied that a telegram was sent to the Governor of Kenya on November 13th informing him that the Government of India had asked that the sale of residential plots in Mombasa should be suspended till their representations with regard to the policy of segregation were received. In the circumstances, no action with regard to the notification appeared necessary pending decision regarding the policy.

INCREASE IN FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS.

M. LONCHEUR ON ECONOMIC POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

The Havas Agency says:—The official statistics of the French foreign trade during the first eleven months of 1920 show that the situation is constantly improving. The exports exceeded by over four hundred and eighty millions sterling (at par) last year's figures for the same period and the imports showed an increase of some ninety millions only. The other satisfactory fact is that the imports of food are decreasing steadily and the exports of manufactured articles are increasing.

M. Loucheur, formerly a member of the Cabinet, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, ascribed the present economic position throughout the world, largely to the exchange and said that Britain and the United States would be well advised to give up their present policy of financial isolation and grant loans to nations temporarily embarrassed. M. Loucheur also stated that world peace would be completely restored only after Germany's disarmament.

COAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEREMANY & ALLIES.

FORMER TO PROVIDE 2 MILLION TONS MONTHLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

Paris.—Under the new coal agreement between Germany and the Allies, which has been practically concluded by the Reparations Commission, Germany provides the minimum of two million tons monthly, without compensation, provided by the Spa Agreement. France's share of this coal is little less than hitherto as the output of the devastated French mines is at present increasing at the rate of a hundred thousand tons monthly.

Coal experts are of opinion that the coal shortage crisis in Europe has definitely passed, owing partly to the increasing production in Germany, France and Britain and also to industrial depression, which has permitted the majority of the European countries to lay up large stocks.

PROF. J. C. BOSE.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE.

A correspondent in Paris, writing, on the 9th December says:—

Sir J. C. Bose delivered a lecture and gave a demonstration at the Physiological Institute at Berlin, which created great enthusiasm. At a special reception held in Prof Bose's honor, Prof Haberlant, the greatest living authority on physiology made *inter alia* the following remarks:—

"In Professor Bose there lives and moves that ancient Indian spirit which sees in every living organism a perceptive being endowed with sensitiveness. It is highly remarkable that the same old Indian spirit which has carried to its utmost limits metaphysical speculation and introspection wholly withdrawn from the world of sense—that this same spirit should have brought to light in its modern representative, who is our guest to-day, such an extraordinarily developed faculty for observation and such an ecstasy in scientific experimentation. We in Germany feel ourselves to be allied in this spirit with the Indian people. Long have we philosophised and speculated with marked enthusiasm, and at the same time have assiduously fostered the feeling and the love for the direct observation of Nature. For this reason it has been a double pleasure to welcome Professor Bose in Berlin. His visit and his discoveries will be sources of abiding inspiration to investigators in Germany."

RED FORCES AT BAKU.

PREPARING FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST PERSIA.

EAR OF HURRICANE OFFENSIVE IN SPRING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Dec. 26.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" says that it is now reported that the Red forces at Baku include three Communist divisions with considerable heavy artillery. It is most probable that the next move will be Bolshevisation of Georgia which would give the Bolshevists unrestricted control of Caucasia thus providing a safe base for further operations against Persia. There is every indication that the object of the Bolshevist negotiations, for resumption of commercial negotiations, is to gain time to obtain the most urgent necessaries before opening a hurricane offensive in the East in Spring.

REAL OBSTACLE TO TRADE WITH RUSSIA

SOVIET'S INIMICAL PROPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Dec. 25.

The reluctance of the Soviet Government specifically to undertake to discontinue the inimical propaganda in Persia, Afghanistan and India was explained by Sir Robert Horne in the House of Commons as the real obstacle to the signing of the trade agreement. He pointed out that this propaganda was avowedly directed at upsetting British interests and the agreement could not be signed until an undertaking was given. A British trader would be free to trade with Russia at his own risk if the negotiations failed. He believed and hoped [illegible]ent would be signed, because its provisions were likely to bring about peace conditions, under which alone prosperity of trade could be really obtained. Sir Robert Horne discountenanced the idea that there were many commodities which could be exported from Russia.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN FRANCE.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Paris.—The Chamber debated the interpellation on the Government's attitude towards Bolshevik propaganda, which some Deputies declared, was widespread in France. The Premier winding up the debate said that it was the Government's desire to pursue the work of national reconstruction in peace and it would defend France against propaganda of social dissolution.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 300 votes to 230.

INDIA AND A LABOUR PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the leading article of your paper of to-day's date you have rightly said that "Most Indians . . . . pin their hopes upon the Labour Party "and" that in so doing they place their hopes a very long way off" and in support of your statement quoted above I beg of you and your readers to refer to the "Pearson's Magazine" for August, September and October, 1920, (of which I have read only the latter two and could not get the one for August) in which under the heading "When Labour Rules" the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., has given us his own definition of a Democratic Government when his party comes to rule. The Right Hon. gentleman, as will be plainly seen by those who care to read the above said article of his, has labouriously (this word is becoming to a Labour Member of Parliament) dealt with the subjects such as "Brainless Peers Must Go," "Our ideas of Nationalisation," "Labour Government and the Middle Classes", "Drink Profiteers' Last Days," "Our Foreign Relationship," "Our Colonies and Dependencies," "What Labour will do for Women," "The League of Peoples," etc. etc., but his pen has been scrupulously careful in omitting everything relating to India and the Indians, and if this apparently conspicuous attitude of a leading Labour Member of the Parliament fails to give a good warning to the Indians to be on the alert and to look for no outside support to their aspirations, then they can continue to hang on to the apron strings of the Labour Party. No doubt Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben Spoor are in our midst now and say that they have come to accord and to extend the sympathies of their party to the demands of Indians and that all our legitimate claims will have their support, but it makes one doubt very much whether he is standing on his foot or on his head when he hears the Representatives of the English Labour Party on tour in England and reads an article of one of their esteemed colleagues in England, side by side. By saying that the Rt. Hon. author of the article, "When Labour Rules," has obviously shewn that to speak of India and of Indian aspirations is scarcely worth his time as a Representative of the White Labour Party, and that your sincere advice to Indians to help themselves is very timely, I conclude this lest this letter should be considered too long to be inserted in your worthy and popular paper.—Yours, etc.

"RAMAKANTH."

CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S ADDRESS.

This morning Colonel Wegwood presided at the first All-India Clerks' Conference. Attendance was very large and the meeting lasted for two hours.

The Hon. Mr. Bhatt, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates, dwelt on the hard lot of clerks due to the increased cost of living and insufficient wages.

Colonel Wedgwood, in the course of his presidential address, urged on the value of unity of purpose and class consciousness among all clerks of the country, whether under the Government or private employment. He said co-operation among all the clerks was very essential and unless they united they would be swamped and their wages and status driven down by the mere ever-increasing supply of clerks. He had seen that the Departmental Committees, which sat to examine the lot of clerks and postal service had taken a one sided view of the position. This was true of every country. It was just asking the wolves to hold a Royal Commission as to how far the sheep should be sheared. Government relied on 45 per cent. increase in the cost of living, while the people complained of 300 per cent. increase. Now both were exaggerations. In fact, no true statistics existed in the country. The remedy lay in the fact that under the reforms ministers and non-official members should see that a Committee was appointed to consider upon the advisability of introducing the minimum-wages law to make it illegal to employ a man on less than the minimum salary fixed, how ever driven that man might be by force of circumstances, and this law should be applicable to all clerks, whether under Government employ or working in the Bombay cotton mills or the Calcutta export and import offices. Moreover, whether Self-Government was granted or not, every clerk should have chance of rapid promotion, rising up to the highest post in his particular line.

The creation of Clerks' organisation would therefore, serve three-fold purposes. It would keep the employers and the public alive to their grievances and would secure that unity and co-operation among their ranks, without which no redress of grievance could be secured.

There were two ways to fight for their rights. One the use of political weapon. They should see that every member who was elected to the Council pledged to support them. As voters they should be the masters of their representatives. The second way was through perfect union and solidarity among their own ranks. Their union should have the widest possible scope so as to include various interests among clerks. There should be strike funds, funeral funds, sickness funds, accident funds, and some such other items so as to bring within the fold of their union every member of their class so that even a solitary Clerk in an Office might realise that he belonged to one great body of workers who would help him through thick and thin. It was this class-consciousness and self-respect which was the chief virtue of the trade and other Labour Unions. Strikes should not be launched unless the financial position was strong and at least strike decision should be arrived at by two-third majority.

The Nationalist movement that was on foot in the country should tackle all labour problems. If the Congress did not take up the question of the grievances of Agricultural classes, Mill workers clerks and other labourers and attained Swaraj, that would hardly be of much value to the teeming millions of India.

DECCAN SABHA COUNCIL.

LIBERALS' ABSTENTION FROM CONGRESS.

At an emergency meeting of the Deccan Sabha Council, held on December 24, the Hon. Prof. Nale presiding, the Nagpur Moderates' appeal to the Liberals all over the country to attend the Nagpur Congress was considered, and it was decided to issue a statement to the Press, setting forth the reasons for the Liberals' abstention from the ensuing Congress. The statement runs as follows:—

The appeal of the Nagpur Moderates to Liberals all over the country to attend the session of the Congress at Nagpur, instead of the session of the Liberal Federation at Madras, is as unconvincing, as it is uncalled-for. Counsels of moderation have little chance of securing a hearing in the Congress, and even Nationalist leaders have recently been hissed and hooted at public meetings. The struggle in the Congress at present lies between two sections of the party opposed to the Liberals and will be waged namely for the retention and modification of Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation. Nationalist papers, like the "Kesari," have characterised the presence of Moderates in the Congress, as an impediment in their path, and it is but fair that the Nationalists should be given a fair field to fight it out with the followers of Mr. Gandhi. The Liberals are thus not likely to do good to the country by attending the Nagpur Congress. If the advice of the Nagpur Moderates is followed, the Liberals will only lose the opportunity provided by the Madras session of their Federation, to express their opinion on questions of the most vital interest affecting the country. Committed as the Congress is to a programme as well as the principle of Non-Cooperation, it is not open to that body to discuss questions like those of the Esher Report, the working of the Reform Act, and to criticise Government's policy and to suggest remedies. The Punjab and the Khilafat problem too cannot be discussed by the Congress. A heavy responsibility thus devolves upon the Liberal Conference and the duty of Moderates lies in attending it in larger numbers.

THE SIGN OF THE TIMES.

AWAKENING OF MERCHANTS AND MASSES.

From Our Special Representative.

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

An interesting sign of the times is the awakening among the masses and merchants here. During the past few years the Province has advanced in a marvellous manner and it comes indeed as a surprise to many who knew the Province of old. The cotton trade is the most important here and in the past both the cotton dealers and brokers cold-shouldered politics, and if they did not look down upon politicians with contempt, it is certain, at any rate they had not much respect for them either. Now all that has changed, and it is gratifying that these dealers and brokers, who are mostly classed illiterate, have fallen into line with current political thought. They have not been less slow in contributing to the Congress funds, and rousing up other dormant elements to life and activity. The prompt manner in which the cotton dealers and brokers decided to contribute their quota to the general welcome by the city to the President-elect, calls for a word of appreciation. In one night they put up a beautiful arch, whose distinctive feature was the use of loose cotton forming the words "Welcome. Messrs. Nagi bhai and Madhorao, two prominent members of the trade, drew the attention of the President-elect and Gandhiji to the ingenuity of the design, and they both appreciated it. The ideal of a special arch was an eleventh hour affair, but the response was gratifying by the Indian dealers and brokers, who subscribed on the spot a handsome amount. The Representatives of European and foreign houses, which carry on business here, declined to join the movement. None the less the movement was a great success, and Nagpur feels proud of her merchant class, which has risen to the occasion splendidly.

WEAVERS IN CONFERENCE.

MR. GANDHI URGES HAND SPINNING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 26,

The All-India Weavers' Conference met on the 25th December, at Chintaman's Park, Mr. M. K. Gandhi presiding. Pandits Malaviya and Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel and other distinguished leaders and also some ladies were present.

Mr. Gandhi emphasised in his speech the importance of producing more cloths and that too not mill-made cloth, but hand spun and hand-woven cloth. To increase shop for the sale of mill-manufactured cloth in the name of Swadeshi was a sin inasmuch as it made mill-made cloth dearer for the poor people, for whom it should be intended. Without being Swadeshi in the true sense of the term, Mr. Gandhi said that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to win Swaraj.

Pandit Malaviya emphasised what Mr. Gandhi had said and appealed to the cloth dealers and mill-agents not to rob the people by excessive profiteering. The thing in particular which contributed to the success of the Conference was the demonstration of ginning, spinning and weaving all by hand arranged by Mr. Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram under the direction of Mr. Gandhi's son, Mr. Maganlal Gandhi. Demonstrations in spinning drew large crowds daily. As the Conference could not have been arranged in time, weavers from distant Provinces were not able to attend.

AMRITSAR INDEMNITY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 22.

The vexed question of the levying of indemnity on Amritsar town still hangs fire. Government, in the first instance, decided to levy it on the house, but as this created uneasiness, the Municipal Committee was induced to collect it by levying an additional impost on certain articles entering the Municipal limits. The Government approved of the proposed schedule from the 1st of December. The growing awakening of public opinion has changed the outlook of the Municipal Councillors and resulted in a unanimous resolution by the latter, refusing to collect indemnity money, and requesting immediate cancellation of the schedule, relating to indemnity The Commercial Associations have protested, and the Municipal Committee urged the Government at several subsequent meetings, but without a response. In the meantime the Indemnity part of the schedule is being collected.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH

The Presidency cricket match will be played at Chepauk on the 30th and 31st December and the 2nd January, commencing at 11 a.m. each day. It is expected that Their Excellencies will witness the match. The following eight players have been selected so far to represent Europeans: Major K. O. Goldie (skipper), Messrs. V. Gwynn, R. K. Green, R. B. Carrick, E. K. Shattock, and P. W. Patridge, and Captain Pike. The two last-named players have been added to strengthen the team of Europeans. The remaining three players will be selected after a two-days' match on 27th and 28th at Chepauk between the M. C. C. and Europeans from the mofussil. The Indians have not yet selected their men, but it is understood that Mr. C. K. Naidu of Bombay has expressed his willingness to play for them.

LAWYERS IN CONFERENCE.

ANSWER TO CRITICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR Dec. 26.

The First All-India Law Conference as it was originally called; met on Sunday at the Town Hall with Sir Austosh Chowdhury lately Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the chair. About 200 delegates from all parts of India representing all sections of the legal profession were present.

Dr S. H. Gour Chairman of the Reception Committee opened the proceedings with a short speech which touched on almost all the grievances of the lawyer class. He said:

Fellow-members of the Bar—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this the first session of the All-India Law Conference. The idea of inaugurating such a conference must have occurred to a great many of us and judging from the numerous letters of approval which I have received from all parts of India; I hope that our conference will not end with this session. Conferences are the order of the day. Members of all professions trade and calling have their periodical meetings for the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of its votaries and I think it is high time that the members of the most learned profession should meet if only to consider whether the demands of their profession do not call for a similar periodical conference. This is all the more necessary when we and our profession are both from within and without. Persons who ought to know better denounce our profession as a fomenting stripe and ourselves as human parasites; but nothing can be further from the truth. The profession of law has from the days of Demosthenese and Cicero attracted some of the best intellects of the age and the service it has rendered and is universally rendering to humanity of protecting both the person and property can never be overestimated. Indeed the extent of civilization and culture of a nation may be gauged by its lawyers People in their primitive culture need no lawyers but as they advance their minds expand and grow more subtle and refined their laws multiply and their administration follows a definite course which calls for the presence of lawyers and if the laws of a nation are enshrined in the temple of justice lawyers are its High Priests and have been so regarded and revered by the two great nations of antiquity. Even at the present day the influence of lawyers is felt in every stratum of society and while it is true that lawyers are perhaps the best abused of all mortals it is equally true that lawyers are probably the most indispensable adjunct of their happiness. Take for example our own country. I dread to think what would become of it of all our lawyers were to go on a strike. All our public bodies would be denuded of their best men. Many of them would have to suspend their work while the courts of justice would unconsciously deteriorate into so many courts of injustice multiplying crime and unsettling the very foundation of society. I do not wish to labour the subject and the only reason why I have alluded to it is because in certain recent utterances both the profession and professors of law have been denounced in terms which I cannot allow to pass unchallenged. This is all the more necessary because as you will see from the draft resolutions to be submitted for your consideration there are subjects which deal with improvement in the administration of law the benefit of which must reach all classes.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

Coming to the draft resolutions the speaker strongly supported Lord Birkenhead's letter which was published in the London "Times" regarding the reform of the Privy Council. The Privy Council was in the speaker's opinion in need of complete overhauling as the majority of cases which were decided there were disposed of in a summary fashion. With the reformed council and the general awakening of the people of this country the speaker urged for the location of the court of ultimate appeal in this country. The expenses and delay of an appeal to a far distant court led in many cases to thwart justice. In order that the conception of an empire involved its completeness in all its respects he suggested that the Privy Council should be located in India in a convenient centre for the adjudication of all Indian cases. It would reduce expense minimise delay and facilitate the disposal of the cases to the satisfaction of litigants.

Referring to the composition of Indian High Courts the speaker criticised the policy of Government of appointing English Civilians who were not fitted to do executive work on the bench of the high courts. It was a bad bargain and this Civil Service element should be swept off.

The speaker deplored the want of coordination of the legal profession and advocated establishment of a council of legal education to train students to the degree of Barrister-at-law. The speaker concluded his remarks by appealing to his audience to put the conference on a sound footing by executive of the conference and carry on its work year after year.

The President got up amidst cheers and delivered a short speech which was not intended as a presidential address.

(Message incomplete).

BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

YEAR'S SATISFACTORY WORKS.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT NEEDED.

The fourth Bene-Israel Conference Commenced on Saturday evening at the Byramji Hall, Babula Tank Road. Khan Bahadur Dr. Judah Hyams of Poona was elected to preside. There was a full house of delegates and visitors.

RECORD OF PAST YEAR.

Mr. Jacob I. Aptekars, the chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech welcoming the President, delegates and visitors said this year was memorable for one of the greatest events that had occurred in Jewish history for the last two thousand years, namely, the recognition of the National Status of the Jewish people by the British Government and her Allies by their decision to incorporate the Balfour Declaration in the treaty of peace with Turkey and by the acceptance by Great Britain of the Mandate for Palestine as a Jewish National Home and by the appointment as High Commissioner of Sir Herbert Samuel. Then he said it would take generations to fully appreciate the decision of the British Government and the Allies with regard to the rights of Jews at Palestine, but the present events were as momentus to them and to the world as the Exodus from Egypt and the return from Babylon. The progress of Education in the community, this year was distinguished from others by the unprecedented number of ladies graduating. As compared with the results of the lady-students, the results of the male students were very disappointing and the speaker could not restrain himself from expressing the apprehension that if the same proportion of passes was maintained in future years, the community would have a far larger number of female than male graduates. This year the study of Hebrew language had received an impetus by the inauguration of the professorship in Hebrew in the St. Xavier's College. As far as material and economic condition were concerned the question of housing the Jews in Bombay was getting more and more acute. It was high time that the community should make a move towards the direction of starting cooperative housing schemes. The Education Fund which had been inaugurated at the first Bene-Israel Conference had proved its usefulness by helping a number of students in their studies and the Fund Committee had in the course of this year framed a scheme for registering the same under the Society's Registration Act and recommended that the scope of the Fund should still further be widened by amending the object of the Fund. A house for the Bene-Israel destitutes and orphans was under construction which would soon be complete.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in the course of his presidential address then said the latter part of service having been spent in Bengal he was compelled to lead a life of isolation and his knowledge about the doings of the members of the community of this side was restricted to only to what he could glean from their magazines. Some one of their people here could have been more suitable to occupy the chair. The great war was over but its aftermath was still with them. In this country the aftermath took different shapes to those which it took in the Western countries. Here there were no desolated cities to rebuild; no ruined homesteads to repair. But it could not on that account be said that the influence of the war had exhausted itself in India; the commonest man felt it in the rise of price of food and other articles in use. All he would say in this connection was that they as a community had done all they could in winning the war in the interest of freedom and our benign Government. On the after effects of the war he would permit himself to say just one word that in the new life which was opening out to India, their community would take its proper share and use the opportunity to promote the communal welfare.

The President, continuing, congratulated the successful male and female students of the community who came out successful in different University examinations.

The Bene-Israel Stri Mandal in Bombay which was organised by Dr. Miss Jerush J. Jhirad and that in Poona by Miss Abigail Hyams were doing splendid work by way of diffusing religious knowledge and instructing women in their domestic duties. The community was he supposed, on the whole, making a steady progress in education. It was a good sign that their girls were advancing very rapidly in the field of education and he suggested that their boys also should try to keep pace with them (girls) if they could not out-strip them in the race.

The President than gave review of works done during the year by different institutions for the welfare of the community.

Referring to the temperance movement in the community he said he could not too strongly caution the younger members of the community against the evils of drink. He then emphasised upon the urgent need of a census of the members of their community. They had as yet no correct knowledge as to their social and economic conditions as well as physical and mental capacity as compared to other races around them. It was high time this useful work was taken up in right earnest. It would open their eyes to the existing defects in their society and suggest remedies for their eradication.

Proceeding, the speaker laid the greatest emphasis on the economic improvement of their community. It was the experience of all social workers that unless they tackled the economic problem confronting those whom they wanted to improve socially and morally, they could not make much headway. He earnestly urged upon the community to take up sincerely in hand the various forms of cooperation for he was sure it would do abiding good to them in raising the condition of their society. He also suggested that cooperative credit societies were the easiest form of cooperation.

RAID ON CARMELITE MONASTERY.

TROOPS FIRED ON.

ONE OFFICER WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 25.

The troops that were about to make a raid on the Carmelite Monastery in Dublin were fired on from the adjacent houses as they approached and an officer was wounded. The search of the monastery revealed a six-chambered revolver rifle and a revolver, ammunition and two bandoliers. A number of shots were fired at the two patrols during gthe night, but there were no casualties.

MARKED INCREASE IN SINN FEIN ATTACKS.

A Dublin Castle review of the conditions in Ireland states that during the week ended December 20th there was a marked increase in the number of organised armed attacks on the forces of the Crown. Seven police and two soldiers were killed and six police and ten soldiers wounded. Over eight hundred persons have been interned in the Dundrum Bay Camp.

D'ANNUNZIO'S PLANS.

FRUSTRATED BY ITALIAN BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 25.

"The Times'" Milan correspondent states that it had now leaked out that D'Annunzios plan just before the Italian Government's declaration of the blockade, was to abandon Fiume to her fate, land with all his forces in Dalmatia, incite the population to attack the Jugo-Slav troops and thus create such a grave incident as to destroy the Treaty of Rapallo. Two steamers loaded with legionaries had steamed up in Fiume harbour and the carefully prepared insurrection in Croatia was timed to break out at the same time. In view of all this, the Italian Government hastened its ultimatum. D'Annunzio's army which is numerically insignificant is opposed by 22,000 Italian regulars and if the blockade is really effective, D'Annunzio should not be able to hold out long.

CABINET COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

PREMIER AS CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. Lloyd George has taken the chairmanship of the Cabinet Committee on Finance. It adds that the estimates, submitted by the Army and he Navy for the coming financial year, have been returned with instructions that they must be reduced by half.

In conclusion he appealed to the members of the community that a small community as they were, they must unite and all pull together and that they could not make their influence felt in the country till they learnt to sink their internal differences and marched forward as one man.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference reassembled on Sunday at the Byramji Hall, Babula Tank Road under the Presidency of Khan Bahadur Dr. Judah Hyams, when the following resolutions among others were passed:—

That this Conference of the Bene-Israel Community expresses its heartiest thanks to the British Government for accepting the Mandate for Palestine and offers its congratulations to Sir Herbert Samuel, our brother-in-faith, on his appointment as the First High Commissioner in Palestine.

That this Conference notes with satisfaction that the building work of the Home for Bene-Israel Destitutes and Orphans was begun early this year and the same is nearing completion.

That this Conference puts on record its appreciation of the large hearted generosity of Mr. D. Abraham and other donors which made the undertaking and carrying out of the building work possible.

While acknowledging the liberal help which members of the community have given to the Building Fund of the Home this Conference again appeals to institutions and members of the community in and out side Bombay to further help the cause with their liberal monetary aid by way of donations.

This Conference further recommends the community to subscribe freely to the loan-bearing interest at 9 per cent. repayable within five years which the Trustees propose to raise to meet the cost of the building.

Resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the deaths of Mr. Daniel Solomon Mohedekar, Mr. Aaron Reuben Pezarkar, and Mr. Solomon Aaron Bhonekar, were also passed.

That this Conference again notes with satisfaction the progress of temperance in our community and with a view to further progress appeals to all members of the Community that immediate steps be taken to form a temperance society in Bombay and recommends that similar societies be formed elsewhere to promote the cause of temperance in the Community by lectures and writings.

The Conference broke for the day after collection of some funds for the Education Fund and the house for the destitutes and orphans.

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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

Legislative Department:—The Bengal European constituency has been called upon to elect a successor to the late Mr. R. G. Ballantine to the Legislative Assembly and the West Bengal Mahomedan constituency has been asked to elect a successor to Mr. Altase Ali to the Council of State, the latter being elected by the East Bengal Mahomedan constituency.

Home Department:—Mr. H. A. Crump resigns civil service; Mr. F. J. Nobes, I.C.S., reverts to Madras. Captain E. S. Goss, I.M.S. officiates as additional Assistant Director, General Medical Service.

Foreign and Political Department:—The following officers are attached to the British Mission to Kabul:—Lt.-Col. H. Ross, I.M.S., Capt. H. Hanva, military attache, and Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Khan, Oriental Secretary. Lt.-Col. L. B. H. Haworth has been posted as Political Agent in the southern States, Central India. Major H. R. N. Pritchard is posted as District Judge, Peshawar. Major W. A. Garstin is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

Army Department:—Major J. Knowles has been placed on special duty in Army Department.

Railway Department:—Mr. J. W. Bennett is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Indore broad gauge survey.

Industries and Munitions Department:—Dr. G. E. Pilgrim is appointed Palaeontologist, Geological Survey, Mr. R. D. Bell is appointed Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle.

EDITOR OF "ALWAHEED" ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 25.

Kazee Abdul Rahman, Editor, "Alwaheed" the vernacular Muslim nationalist daily in Sind was arrested to-day under Section 12-A. Kazee Abdul Rahman's conduct is most praiseworthy and true Non Cooperator and Khilafatist he refuses to ask for bail or offer defence. He leaves a most moving message declaring his innocence and asking all to be firm in their faith and loyalty to Islam and India. His message closes with a note of appeal to all comrades to keep the flag flying.

NOMINATION TO COUNCIL OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The Viceroy has nominated the following officers to be members of the Council of State:—General Lord Rawlinson, Sir George Barnes, Sir William Vincent, Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Sir John Wood, Major-General W. R. Edwards, Mr. E. M. Cook, Mr. Denys De Bray, Mr. H. Monerieff Smith, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, and Mr. C. A. Barron, and the following officers to the Legislative Assembly:—Mr. W. M. Hailey, Sir Thomas Holland, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. H. Sharp, Sir Sydney Crookshank, Mr. C. A. Innes, Mr. J. Huttah, Colonel W. Waghorn, Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, Mr. H. N. Hutchinson and Mr. E. Bardon.

RESIGNATION FROM COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENCE.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 24.

Pandit Bhawani Shankar member for Amritsar has in response to general desire patriotically resigned his seat on the Legislative Council after the election was Gazetted. He badly defeated the rival candidate who refused to withdraw.

Dr. Satyapal has issued an appeal for funds for the newly started National School at Amritsar to all patriots.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The first game in connection with the Carmichael Cup Polo Tournament came off to-day on the Calcutta Polo Club ground before a very large gathering. The enclosure was packed while on the three other sides stood masses of the spectators. His Excellency the Governor was an interested spectator the contesting sides were the Governor's Staff and Calcutta B, who on handicap were a goal ahead of their opponents. In the first two *chukkers* play was even and each goal was alternately visited, but no score followed. The third *chukker* saw three goals scored, two by the Staff and one by Calcutta, so that at the end of chukker it was two goals all. But the last chukker put the staff ahead of their opponent's goal. The staff thus won the game by three goals to two.

The sides were H. E. the Governor's Staff Capt. R. W. Bell, Major Robertson, Major Dowlan and Capt. M. A. Cartheir. Calcutta B. Major Carr, Major Aylmer, Mr. Murza and Mr. Mazumdar.

The umpires were Major Flenning and Captain Hilliard. Mr. Pat Lovett was time keeper.

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer of Health.

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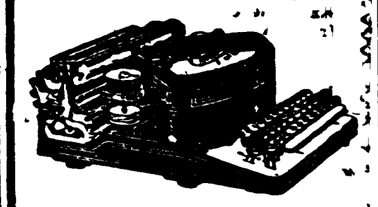

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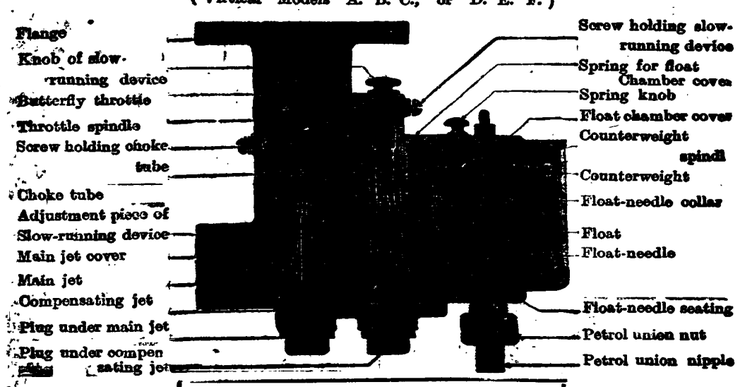

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"BE SPORTSMEN."

A VOICE FROM BURMA.

(To the Editor of the "Rangoon Times.")

Dear Sir,—The cricket playing public in Burma, I feel certain, have followed with deep interest, the same as I have done, your telegraphic reports of the great Annual Quadrangular Contest in Bombay just concluded. We have been informed how in the final the Hindus by sheer good batting worked up a position in which it was practically impossible for them to lose—a very meritorious achievement considering that it was against the redoubtable Parsi bowling and fielding. We have also been informed how signally the Parsi team failed to come up to their opponents' score of the first innings notwithstanding the follow-on. Your correspondent described to us how for a full hour and a half the last two men in directed all their efforts, energies and knowledge of the game to one sole purpose, namely, keeping their wickets intact in order to avert a follow defeat. I shall concede without cavil that it does want a lot of doing, and the two Parsi players—one of them their own skipper—did manage to do it. For fully ninety minutes they simply "barndoored" and succeeded in playing out the time. They achieved what they were bent on—robbing their opponents of a well-earned victory. Is this cricket—the noble game of cricket—as we know it to be and as it ought to be played? Is this sport? The writer is a Parsi himself and an "old stager" of the game. He remembers with pride the occasions—times without number—when the sporting spirit of his community in the field of sport, as in other spheres, was acknowledged as a predominating characteristic, not only by the sport critics but also by their opponents. Is that spirit becoming degenerated with the lapse of time after having reached its zenith? Are the good old days of chivalry on the field of sport gone? Let us hope not. I do trust, however, that Dr. Kanga, the skipper of the Parsi team realizes, though late, that he has impressed the cricket world most unfavourably with the unsportsmanlike tactics adopted by him, which robbed the Hindus of a well-deserved victory. Hopelessly beaten as his side was by more than an innings, he should have bowed down to the glorious uncertainties of the game and played cricket—the game in its true sense. That would have been *sport* and playing the game as the phrase goes. And what if he had lost *such* a match, so nobly, so gloriously? Have not the Parsis covered themselves with glory galore on the cricket field and held the championship of India for many long years? An unquestionable loss, boldly faced, to give the Hindus their due would have materially added to their past glory and greatly enhanced their reputation as true sportsmen. Viewed from a sporting point of view can the Parsis be proud of their draw? I am sure there are many Parsis who think with me that under the circumstances had Dr. Kanga risen to the occasion and played cricket there would have been more glory attached to such a defeat than the draw which might well be termed by many as far from reputable.

D. N. A.

Rangoon, 11th Dec., 1920.

TILAK SCHOOL OF POLITICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allot me a little space in your widely circulated paper.

I have throughly perused the methods and the constitution of Tilak school of politics inaugurated by Lala Lajpatrai with the help of some public-spirited citizens of Lahore.

This institution comes at the most psychological period—period at which politics in our country seem to have attracted the attention of all classes of people. Under the existing circumstances the importance of such institutions should be recognized and efforts should be made to establish such institutions throughout the lengths and breadths of the country.

With so much introduction I venture to offer a suggestion to its worthy inaugurations that the correspondence system if introduced will prove to be a boon to those who are not professional scholars or students.

If, for example, a merchant or a doctor or a man living far in villages has a taste for studying history or politics or economy or sociology, he will have either to go without it or to study in a very haphazard way.

So the correspondence system will help to increase accurate political study in an indirect way.

The correspondence system is an American system. The introduction of such a system will not tax the energies of its worthy inaugurators. Printed lectures with printed notes on different subjects should be sent to those who intend to study by means of post.

Many Universities in America have introduced this system to best advantage.

Lalaji with his six years' experience in the United States will hardly hesitate to accept the importance of my humble suggestion and I hope that he will try to give advantage to all aspiring who cannot attend his school.

Thanking you in anticipation for the publication of this letter.—Yours, etc.

MEHTA.

Palanpur, Dec. 22.

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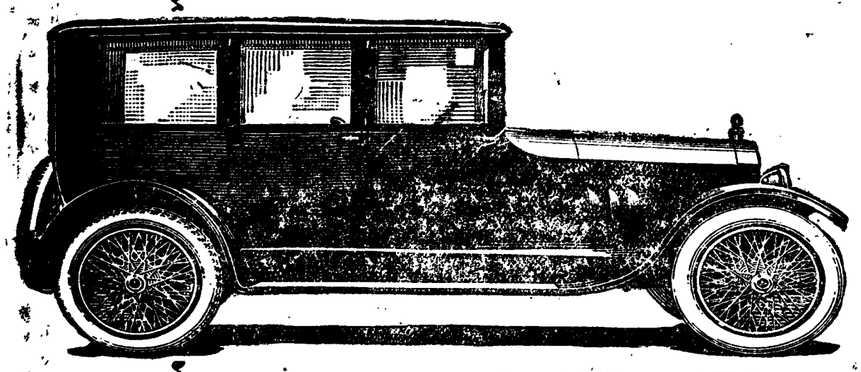

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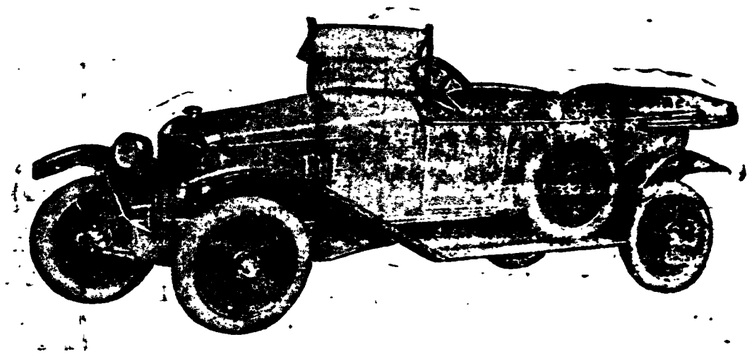

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MR. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the Presidential address of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar to the 36th session of the Indian National Congress, which met yesterday at 1 p.m., at Nagpur.

I rise to discharge my duty in obedience to my country's call. And the first part of my duty to-day is to return my warm and sincere thanks to you for the honour you have done me in reposing this great trust in me. It would be mere affectation on my part if I appear to be indifferent to the very genuine pleasure you have enabled me to derive from your confidence. I am one of the oldest congressmen and it would be unnatural if I do not feel in the highest degree grateful for the best of all rewards, the affection and confidence of my countrymen. But believe me, when, in the simplicity of my heart, I say that my pleasure would have been far greater and less mingled with any uneasy feelings if such an honour had been bestowed on me some years ago or reserved for me to be earned in the future. For, anxious, most religiously anxious as I am to perform my allotted task earnestly and with courage, I feel considerably embarassed owing to the fact that the political situation in which we find ourselves placed now is grave and complicated beyond our expectation and conception. My inspiring consolation lies in the hope that you will extend to me throughout this session a liberal measure of your kindness and indulgence to sustain me in my consciousness of my shortcoming and infirmities disabling me from rising equal to the responsibilities of this great and unique occasion. And on this occasion and in this presence it is impossible for me to resist the very natural temptation to say how deeply I lament the fact that if that great son of India whose manhood was a life of selfless suffering in our country's cause in a spirit of dedication rarely surpassed in the annals of national struggles for freedom, Lokamanya Tilak, had been spared, the confidence you have reposed in me to-day had been of very superior right, his, and would have been, happily, not mine.

The business before us is as trying as it is great in every interest. We have to conceive and adopt a message to be sent to our gracious Sovereign and to the great peoples of the world. And that message is that the people of India are now placed by their rulers in an intolerable position and that they are determined forthwith to make their beautiful country "fit and safe" for her sons and daughters to live in, and that any further delay in their achievement of this vital object means ruin to them and peril to the Empire if not to the future peace of the world.

THE DESTINED STATUS.

The problem for us now is how best to accomplish it is great task. At the outset let us know what we are exactly in order that we might clearly know what we are about. We are, of our own free-will and consent, a constituent people of the great British Commonwealth by virtue of an original compact and this national institution of ours was for years in the womb of time and was started into life thirty-five years ago in order to persuade and compel the other party to the compact to loyally perform their duties and obligations under it in view of the political regeneration of our country and to reach our destined status of an equal partner in the possession and enjoyment of the blessings of the English constitution with the rest of the nations composing the British Commonwealth. We are satisfied, mournfully satisfied, that the time has arrived, if it had not risen years ago, for the immediate establishment of responsible government for British India with an instrument in writing containing a declaration of the fundamental rights of the people and a constitution similar to the constitution of the United Kingdom and the Self-Governing Dominions. We are here to ask the other party to the original compact that they may not further postpone the performance of their part of the agreement in integrity, in letter and spirit and to let us arm ourselves with law and machinery to prevent them and their agents henceforth from committing breaches thereof, at least not with impunity, as hitherto.

I have prepared and annexed to this address a draft statute of the nature of the instrument just described. I do not think I need detain you by reading it through. I think I might better employ the time at my disposal by inviting your attention to the leading principles and provisions of the scheme which I have ventured to submit for your consideration and approval with such modifications as you might deem fit to adopt in the light of our discussion and deliberation in this session. I might say here that there is hardly any principle or provision in it which is original. They have all been taken from great political works and from the constitutional instruments of some of the most advanced countries, preeminently France. I might also add that this scheme was, in the main, placed before the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy in my interview with them three years ago, when they were touring in the country in connection with the then coming Reforms."

RIGHTS OF MEN

The most important part in the proposed scheme relates to a declaration of our fundamental rights as men and as British citizens. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of a written constitution. Almost all modern countries possessed of a constitutional government have written constitutions. England seems to be the only exception but only a partial exception, for her constitution is made up as well of charters and statutes as of traditions and usages preserved as common law by the line of great judges who contributed to the national freedom of England no less than her great statesmen and soldiers. I venture to submit that it is too late to think of an unwritten constitution. An unwritten constitution can only grow and cannot be made in a day. The English constitution may be said to begin with the Magna Charta seven centuries ago, and it may be said to have been most perfected after the Reform Act of 1832. Obviously it is unreasonable to expect India to begin the growth of its constitution now and wait for centuries for its full development. Apart from this consideration all authorities are quite the other way as to the superior advantages of a written constitution. Professor Temperley emphasises the danger of an unwritten constitution. Says he as follows:—"In two respects an unwritten constitution in a country constitutes a most serious danger; in the first place custom may be susceptible of two meanings while law is only susceptible of one, and the interpretation of constitutional custom offers great opportunities to reckless or unscrupulous statesmen. The danger is real enough, but there is another that is greater still; the procedure of the English Parliament is the same in the case of ordinary laws and of laws which are amendments to the constitution. In all countries where a written constitution exists the procedure for amending is special, elabrate and cumbrous; in England there is no difference between the procedure which sanctions a law for taxing dogs and that which sanctions a law for abolishing Peers." The greatest political thinker of England, Edmund Burke, is in raptures on the great merits of a written constitution. Says he:—"The rights of *men*, that is to say, the natural rights of mankind, are indeed sacred things: and if any public measure is proved mischievously to affect them, the objection ought to be fatal to that measure, even if no charter at all could be set up against it. If these natural rights are further affirmed and declared by express covenants, if they are clearly defined and secured against chicanery, against power, and authority, by written instruments and positive engagements, they are in a still better condition; they partake not only the sanctity of the object so secured, but of that solemn public faith itself, which secures an object of such importance. Indeed this formal recognition, by sovereign power, of an original right in the subject, can never be subverted, but by rooting up the holding, radical principles of government, and even of society itself. The charters, which we call by distinction *great*, are public instruments of this nature; I mean the charters of King John and King Henry the third. The things secured by these instruments may, without any deceitful ambiguity, be very fitly called the *chartered rights of men.*"

Besides, a written declaration of rights is a great instrument of national education. We all know that the laws of the Twelve Tables in ancient Rome were taught to the children and they had to know them by heart as if they were the Vedas or the Koran. This practice in no small degree contributed to the vitality of the great republic. An early and accurate knowledge of one's fundamental rights is also a measure of one's conception of similar rights of one's fellow-citizens, and consequently of the mutual duties of the citizens of a state.

Such a study is a great contributory factor in the creation of those habits of mind which enable individuals to enjoy their full freedom in peace and harmony with their fellow-citizens.

THE "LAW OF ALL LAWS."

I desire distinctly to assert and maintain that it is no exaggeration to say that the declaration of the fundamental rights of humanity should be studied and regarded by the youth of a nation as if it were a gospel. The political gospel reached by the efforts of man and not revealed, and the bedrock of its principles is human experience and not of its utility and human wisdom a faith unaided by reason. Although all civilized countries, ancient and modern, developed great political concepts and built up systems of political philosophy, the glory of discovering and rescuing the primary rights of man from the obscure depths of history and philosophy belongs to France. It was her philosophers who not only so discovered and rescued them but also enunciated them with exactitude and draped them in the freshest and most attractive garb of phraseology. It was the most precious French blood that was shed to enthrone and consecrate them at the altar not only of patriotism but also of humanity. While English patriots claimed and established their political rights in terms of ancient English pedigree and heritage, France thought, spoke, fought and bled for humanity in terms of humanity. The one cardinal divine principle underlying all these rights is that man is not the proprietor but trustee of his life. He is therefore not the proprietor but the trustee, accountable to society and to God, of the essential constituents that make up human life. We can easily understand, therefore, the principle and doctrine that our rights of personal freedom, liberty, of thought and speech, and the other vital rights without which the fullest, freest and healthiest life is impossible are inalienable and imprescriptible. We cannot part with them or surrender them, except by way of noble self-sacrifice in the service of humanity; nor may they be invaded upon and appropriated on the ground of prescription, that is to say on the ground that we once and long ago lost them. Hence, this is the source of all human laws and all machinery to enact and execute those laws must be in its nature and functions framed in consonance with the spirit and letter of these fundamental rights. M. Poincare, the late distinguished President of the French Republic, most aptly calls the Declaration of Rights the "Law of all Laws." And he further adds that every society in which the guarantee of fundamental rights is not assured may be said to have no constitution at all.

Nextly, the scheme contains provisions as to the nature and functions of the machinery of Government, of what Professor Dicey happily calls the legal agency of the political sovereignity of the people. This is a scheme of responsible government in the outline. I venture to think that few would dispute the fact that responsible government is the best form of government as yet developed for a free country. The expression responsible government involves the idea of a double responsibility, i.e., the responsibility of the executive government to the legislature being representatives of the sovereign people, and the responsibility of the entire personnel of the executive government for the acts of every one of them as if they constituted but a single person. The one other form of government that may be claimed to be equal to the form of responsible government, in efficiency and guarantee of peoples' freedom is the government with a referendum like that of Switzerland, that is to say all measures of government are submitted compulsorily or on demand to the judgment of the people of the country assembled for the purpose. This form is obviously impossible for all large countries. The next best form of government is a federal democracy like that of the United States of America. There the responsibility of the executive is directly to the people and not to the representative legislature of the people and there is no such thing as collective cabinet responsibility of the officials that compose the executive. They do not stand or fall together like the English Cabinet and each one of them can only be got rid of by the people by the clumsy and ancient method of impeachment for high and misdemeanours or only at the crimes election. Whereas, in a country of next election and cabinet government, the parliamentary government can be dismissed and executive government lose the confidence of the replaced when they majority of the representatives of the members conduct on their tive legislature, owing of them which part or on the part of any and it is that majority does not approve not necessary that such conduct should amount to a crime or misdemeanour, capable of being made into a charge for trial by impeachment, such an executive government can be and is carried on without commanding the confidence of the legislature, unicameral or bicameral.

PRINCIPLE OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

I venture to think that it is in our lasting interests that we designate the form of government we seek simply responsible government like that of the United Kingdom and of the self-governing Dominions. I would not describe it by the Sanskrit word "Swarajya." Although this word means simply self-government or home-rule, it is on the one hand capable of being misunderstood abroad, especially by England in its present mentality coloured by the vicissitudes due to the struggle of Ireland and on the other hand it is devoid of historic conventions and usages which make for the healthy growth and development of responsible government. Besides, responsible government as such has been accepted as the policy of his Majesty in Parliament.

The only other part of the proposed draft Constitution to which I would call your attention relates to the power of altering the constitution from time to time, to be held and exercised by the Indian Legislature. That is to say this legislature is not only to be a law-making body and to have control of the executive but also to be what is known as a constituent body. This provision embodies the principle of national sovereignity and the power to alter the constitution is delegated to the legislature by the sovereign people. Without this power it would be a mere delusion to say that the people of this country have the rights of self-determination and political sovereignity. This constituent power is, according to the same great French authority, "the beginning and the end and the very essence of sovereignity."

You will observe that this power on the part of the legislature is to be exercised not in the ordinary way in which ordinary laws are made but by a special procedure. This is in accordance with the principles adopted by all the free countries with a written constitution. The special procedure is that any proposed amendment to the constitution should be passed by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of either chamber of the legislature and that the measure should be submitted to the judgment of the country by the dissolution of the legislature for the purpose and that the new legislature should adopt and pass it by similiar majorities in both the chambers. You will thus see that this procedure ensures not only caution and deliberate discussion but gives to the country the advantages of a referendum before its constitution can be interfered with.

There is one section devoted to the subject of the creation of a Court of Impeachment for the trial of ministers on charges brought against them as such.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—TO BE AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

I desire next to invite your attention to the question how this responsible government is to become an accomplished fact technically, if our rulers are prepared, as we expect them to be to consent to the immediate establishment of it. There are three ways by which this problem can be solved, (1) by a statute of Parliament, (2) by Letters Patent of His Majesty the King Emperor and by instructions by The Secretary of State for India, (3) and by an Act of the Indian Legislature. The first and the last would be most difficult to achieve and when achieved, by no means most satisfactory for all practical purposes. We have seen the mentality of the Parliament, especially of the House of Lords, as displayed in connection with the two recent matters vitally affecting the freedom and well-being of this country, namely, the Reform Act and Rules and the Punjab Tragedy. The key-note of the mind and spirit of Parliament inferable from conduct on these two occasions as on many others, is to be found in their contempt of the vital rights of the people of this country and the upholding by all possible means the power and prestige of the existing Government and bureaucracy of India. We cannot easily forgive, much less forget, the resolution of the Lords on Lord Finlay's motion to defend and even consecrate the wilful murders of the "splendid beast," General Dyer. I am sure that you would be most anxious to avoid the House of Lords if we can get our responsible government without being obliged to have recourse to it. I believe we can.

I would respectfully ask you to dismiss from all consideration the third of the methods mentioned above. Even if it be possible for us to get the elected and non-official members of the new Indian Legislature to act in concert and to originate a measure for the conversion of the existing system into responsible government, which, in my humble opinion, they have the power to do, the bureaucracy would not allow the successful passage and termination of such a measure in anything like the form which we should like to have, or in any form at all. By law and rules they have immense powers of obstruction to enactment of popular measures.

Victoria, Cape Colony and Natal convert ed their governments with merely representative legislatures into governments with ministerial responsibility to the legislature by acts of their own legislatures which were approved by the Sovereign by Order in Council and without any reference to Parliament.

PREROGATIVE RIGHT OF CROWN.

I have now come to the second of the two methods and I should crave your permission to detain you at some length on a consideration of it. In the first place, it must be remembered that the prerogative right of the English King includes legislative powers and quasi—legislative powers except when restrained by parliamentary statute. On the other hand no parliamentary statute is constitutionally needed to change and elevate a merely respresentative government into a responsible government. Responsible government is merely a more efficient and a more perfect representative government. The responsible government of England is a development of the previous representative system. It does not owe its origin to any parliamentary statute. We all know that it was in view to get more and more money for carrying on the war on the continent against Louis XIV. that William III hit, under the advice of Sunderland, at the idea of constructing his ministry from that party in Parliament which commanded the confidence of the majority in the Commons, that party being then Whigs. Thenceforward conventions and usages due to several circumstances perfected the system of Captain Government and Parliamentary sovereignity. There are precedents in support of the view I ask you to accept, to be found in the history of the introduction of responsible government in the British Colonies. For instance, Transvaal and Orange Free State were constituted into responsible government by Letters Patent in 1906 and 1907 respectively. In several other instances in the colonies the change from representative to responsible government was effected by private instructions to the Colonial Governor from the Colonial Office without recourse to Imperial Legislation or even to Royal prerogative. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine a parliamentary statute that can fully embody the conventions and usages governing parliamentary sovereignty and cabinet responsibility.

I should not attempt to conceal from ourselves that there are certain provisions in the Government of India Act 1919 which apparently tie the hands of our Gracious Sovereign in the exercise of his prerogative or our behalf in this connection. We have to look for them in the pre-amble and in Section 41 of the enacting part. The pre-amble says that it is the declared policy of Parliament to allow British India responsible government by stages conditioned by the extent of confidence that can be reposed in the sense of responsibility of persons co-operating with the Government and that Parliament is the sole judge as to the time and manner of each advance. This is a most extraordinary claim by the British Parliament of absolute authority over the country and people of British India. May we ask what is the source of this authority so pompously claimed? Remember we had no voice in the election of the House of Commons and the House of Lords never pretended to be a hereditary reflection of the opinion of this country; but can Parliament advance such a claim as against the people of the United Kingdom in whose creation they are? If it did make the attempt, that would be the last Parliament of the kind. Wherefrom then does it advance such a preposterous claim even as against India? You would in vain search for any hint as to the source of this authority. It is nothing short of pretensions to a divine right to absolute rule over us. Having destroyed, some three centuries ago, the claim of Divine Right of the English Kings and having declared that the relation between the people of England and their kings rests upon an original compact it is a mockery of all political principles and equity for British Parliament to advance such a claim as against poor India we have protested and must continue to protest against the manifest injustice to the people of this country involved in this claim. Any such claim by the British Parliament can only be made on behalf of the British people. Is it pretended that the people of the United Kingdom ever claimed such a right over the people of this country? They can only do so if the people of India are the slaves and property of the people of England. The claim is a negation of all principle of sovereignty in a people and of the first principles of self-determination in the maintenance and protection of which the greatest war on this planet was fought by England and her Allies. This claim is an insult to the nation of India and a fraud and a huge fraud, upon their God-given rights and upon their rights admittedly as British citizens.

EXAMPLE OF AMERICA.

The Parliament of England does not appear to have a historic memory. We all know that the United States of America protested and fought less against the enacting portion of the Stamp Act and more against the preamble of it. The evil caused by the imposition of the tax was considered as constituting a much lesser actual grievance than the magnitude of expected tyranny involved in the claim set out in the preamble that the British Parliament could tax the colonies without their own consent. Burke declared that preamble could not be declaratory of a right and could only recite a previously existing one, and he described it as a "phantom," as a "quiddity," "a thing without a substance and without even a name." We might justly say therefore that the declaration made in this preamble of the Divine Right to govern the people of India is a "phantom", "quiddity," "a thing without a substance and even without a name."

Assuming for a moment that the preamble of our Act involves sound principles and declarations of parliamentary rights as against us, it is not binding on us or on our Gracious Sovereign because it is a settled juridical principle that a preamble is no part of the enactment and is no law.

There is also another principle of law

pretation of British Parliamentary Statutes to which I would call your attention. It is a canon of interpretation and it is without an exception that the Sovereign of England cannot be affected in his prerogative or property by any parliamentary statute without his own consent thereto and unless he is expressly named in it or included by irresistable implication. And the fact that His Majesty did not exercise his long dormant power of veto cannot be deemed to be consent to this extraordinary provision.

This last canon of interpretation applies also to the provisions contained in Section 41 of the Act. That section says that, at the end of ten years from the passing of this Act, the Secretary of State for India shall appoint a Commission with the concurrence of each House of Parliament and with the approval of His Majesty for the purpose of enquiring into the working of this Act and then make recommendations in one of three ways (1) to increase the powers of the legislature presumably the local legislatures, (2) or leave them alone, (3) or to curtail them. Nothing is said anywhere in the Act as to what is the consequence if any of the four events on the happening of which this Commission should come into existence does not take place, that is to say, if the Secretary of State fails to act as directed or if either House of Parliament declines to give its assent to this proposal or if His Majesty disapproves of it. It is very clear that these provisions are of the nature of administrative instructions and are merely directory and not mandatory law. The Right Hon Mr. Fisher admitted that this section would not prevent a revision of the whole new system in less than ten years, and it is only a right conferred upon the people of India that such an inquiry should take place at the end of at least ten years. We can well afford to waive this commission.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND CO-OPERATION.

If then the system of responsible Government can be immediately established for the Government of this country by simple executive process, the very natural question is whether the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India would consent to cooperate with us and induce the Cabinet to concur with him and advise His Majesty to be graciously pleased to issue the necessary instructions by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. We have seen him occasionally rising to lofty eloquence in defence of our rights. It is true, but too painfully true, that his acts in no way breathe the liberality and wisdom of such occasional eloquent statements. Perhaps, it is open to him and his admirers to think of the same excuse as was the plea of Charles II. who when twitted that he never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one, made a splendid repartee that his wise words were his own, but that the foolish acts were his ministers and to say that his (Mr. Montagu's) words were eloquent defence of our national rights were exclusively his own, but that his hands are greatly tied as to his acts. If such a plea is put forward on behalf of our Secretary of State we cannot say that there is not some real basis for it. But this demand of ours to establish responsible Government by his advice to the King-Emperor without the legal assistance of Parliament would give him a splendid opportunity when he could act as wisely as ever he spoke for us. No doubt it would be perhaps safer to get the concurrence of the Commons for the proposal as the Cabinet depends for its existence upon the goodwill of the Commons. But we all know that the present House of Commons has, in view to win the late war and under the stress of it, been well disciplined into amiability of disposition towards the Coalition Cabinet, especially towards the present Prime Minister. May we not hope that they would not grudge poor India a share of this generosity? If this course is impracticable in the opinion of the Secretary of State and the Cabinet, then it is for the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu to see whether the grave political situation affecting the vital interests of both India and the British Empire does not call for courage on his part and whether, following the precedents of several distinguished Colonial Secretaries, he should not issue instructions to the Viceroy on his own responsibility in view to change the arbitrary and merely representative Government of India into full responsible Government. He would thereby earn the undying gratitude of the teeming millions of India and achieve a glory such as has scarcely fallen to the lot of any English statesman.

The very disquieting programme outlined in the preamble to the Government of India Act, 1919, which is meant to raise in us a dim and distant vision of reaching a free Government for our political and economic existence involves no honest and recognized principles of civilized society and is altogether disloyal to our title deed in support of our claim for the immediate establishment of responsible Government. You will remember that the declaration of rights secured by the people of England as the fruit of their glorious revolution of 1688 rests upon the doctrine of an original compact between the people of England and their king. And the one great charge against King James II. was that he broke and violated this solemn compact between him and his subjects. This doctrine was based on no historic evidence, but on the theory of a philosopher, namely, Hooker, the author of "Ecclesiastical Polity."

HINDU IDEA OF POLITY.

Turn we now to the Hindu idea of polity. All ancient authority is agreed as to the origin and development of kingship in India. In the beginning all people were good and peace and harmony and industry among them were maintained by mutual good feeling of the people themselves without a political Government. Gradually degeneracy and disorder arose and there was menace of anarchy in the society. Then the people assembled together and framed a code of laws for themselves—which corresponds to the English Declaration of Rights of 1688—and then proceeded to establish a Government and elect a king and the first king so elected by the people was "Manu." He was to rule and protect the people according to law and he was to receive as consideration annually a portion of the grains produced and of the other income of the people. During the palmy days of ancient India the Government of the country was fully equal and more than equal, in guaranteeing and securing the people's freedom and prosperity, to any modern state and a high degree of sivilization was the fruit of this polity; art and science were cultivated and flourished to a degree to which the Europeans have not done full justice. Hindus not only produced philosophy, religious and secular, which has been the admiration and even the consolation of the world, but also it was the Hindus who invented the system of decimal fractions. Algebra and the game of chess. The Hindu astronomer, Aryabhatta discovered the solar system and the precession of exquinoxes several centuries before Copernicus. The system of civil administration was perfected to a degree rarely reached in modern times. The theory of the original compact between king and people was ever kept alive so much so that when the State failed to discover and restore property lost by robbery, the State had to make adequate compensation to the loser. Helpless subjects, viz., minors, idiots, aged, and women in pregnancy were all maintained and protected by the State. The duties and obligations of the king were maintained and enforced by several sanctions, the sanction of public opinion, of religion, and the right of revolution. It was part of ancient Hindu polity that a king who misgoverned could be deposed by the people and replaced by any of his children and even by other relations and strangers. The reign of law in ancient India was supreme and the king was as much bound by it as any of his subjects. It must be remembered that the ancient Hindu king was not the maker of laws. The Hindu Law was evolved from the Sashtras and supplemented by customs and usages and the whole was interpreted by judges. That the law was obeyed by the king was an accepted canon and test for appreciating a particular king's reign. Says the Tamil saint, Tiruvalluvar, "Behold the prince who wieldeth the sceptre in acordance with the law: seasonal rains and rich harvests have their home in his land." The position of ancient India may be summed up in the words of Professor Max Millar, "Take any of the burning questions of the day—popular education, higher education, parliamentary representation, codification of laws, finance, emigration, poor-law and whether you have anything to teach and to try, or anything to observe and to learn, India will supply you with a laboratory such as exists nowhere else." It is clear from all these facts that the ancient Hindu king owed his authority entirely to the people and that he forfeited his right as king for misconduct. The idea of the sovereignty of the people and the fact that the highest power emanated from them cannot be more conclusively proved.

ARAB CIVILIZATION.

Then we come to the period of contact of this ancient Hindu civilization with Arab civilization brought into India by the Mussulman invaders. The political theory of the ancient Arabs was that sovereignty belongs to God and that he delegated it to the people and the Khalif was his executive representative and he should administer the affairs of the people according to the law which was no more of his making than the ancient Hindu law was and he was as much bound by the laws as any of his subjects. Says Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, the distinguished Judge of the Madras High Court, in his valuable work of principles of Mahommedan Jurisprudence: "In the Mahommedan system sovereignty primarily belongs to God, but as he has delegated to the people powers of legislation and of absolute control over the administration, it must be held that next to God the sovereign power resides in the people. It would also appear that the Mahommedan law does not admit of the sovereign powers being dissociated from the people however they might choose to exercise it." He elsewhere in the same treatise says, "The right to administer the laws as well as the affairs generally of the community, belongs to the community itself which may exercise the right through its chosen representatives." Prof. Dicey's elegant formula that the political sovereignty belongs to the people and that the Government is its legal sovereign aptly applies to the Mahommedan concept thus stated by Sir Abdur Rahim.

Thus the ancient Hindu idea of polity and the Arab idea of polity were substantially identical, as regards the conception of political sovereignty as essentially residing in the people and the derivation of legal sovereignty from it, at all events. It is worth while to mention that the ancient Hindu paid the highest regard to the theory and practice of Government. The science of polity was described in figurative language as the "nectar churned from the ocean" of all sciences put together. It is unnecessary for me to add that the modern Indians, whatever their present religious creed may be, are descendants of ancient Hindus in the main with a very small proportion among Mussalmans who are not such if we omit the extremely small and negligible communities of the Jews and Parsees, and this small proportion are the inheritors and professors of the Arab idea of polity. So, one is warranted in the statement that the modern Indian idea of polity is that the sovereignty belongs entirely to the people, and that all power to rule over them emanates from them by consent and compact.

ORIGINAL COMPACT BETWEEN PEOPLE AND KING.

This idea of an original compact between the people and their king and their right to dismiss and replace him for misconduct or degeneracy is ever present to the mind of the modern Indian. England owes the origin of her political relations with India to this unique Indian character. It is authoritatively admitted that England has succeeded to the status and rights of the Hindu and Mahommedan sovereigns. If it has any meaning, the succession must mean to the rights as well as obligations of the best Hindu and the best Mahommedan kings and not those of the effete and wicked once whom the people of this country Hindu and Mussulman replaced by inviting the English and co-operating with them in every way. The political entry of the English into India is parallel to the entry of King William III. as sovereign of England. The foundations of English sovereignty in India may be truly said to have been laid in the middle of the eighteenth century with the success of Clive at Arcot. In the seige of Arcot he was beseiged by a numerous army including French soldiers while his own garrison consisted of 120 English soldiers and 200 Indian sepoys. He was hard pressed and provisions fell short and starvation stared them all in the face. The sepoys displayed a remarkable trait of Indian selflessness and offered all the substantial food available to their English comrades, themselves subsisting on the water in which the food was cooked and strained. Complete success was the fruit of this devotion on the part of the Indians. One important result of this was that the brave Maharatta Chieftain, Morary Rao of Gooty, with 6,000 brave soldiers of his at once threw in his lot with the English as he saw them helping themselves. He had been wooed by the French and the English. It is thus clear that the people and chieftains of India desired to save their country, distracted by feuds between princes and by anarchy, by making England legal sovereign of India. Malleson in his History of the French in India says that the siege of Arcot "presents one of the most glorious pictures of Anglo-Indian history: it is the turning point in the eastern career of the English and the foundation-stone of their present Empire." And subsequent history proves that throughout their career the English almost entirely relied upon Indian co-operation both as to money and men. Sir Alfred Lyall of the Indian bureaucracy and by no means one of the best advocates of Indian national freedom, admits that from the first the people of India welcomed and assisted the English in their acquisition of India. It is thus conclusively clear that the political relation of England to India is one of voluntary compact between her and the people of India.

THE "SINISTER DOCTRINE."

If behind the extraordinary claim involved in the preamble there really lurks, as severa' assert and many of us suspect, a feeling that is based on the right of conquest, we must distinctly and most emphatically repudiate the sinister doctrine of this English might versus Indian right and we are well warranted in so repudiating it by the conclusive historic proof to the contrary as stated above. Assuming for argument's sake that British India is a conquered dependency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—and let us not forget that India has never been formally annexed to England as a conquered country—, yet we are entitled to deny the claim of mere might as against our right. The glorious French Revolution has established the divine principle that every people are one person and are entitled ever to provide for its own salvation. France then established for the benefit of mankind that there is no such thing as war and conquest except as a means for self-defence owing to lack of international sanction for enforcing international justice and that there is no such thing as a mere war of conquest and in the recent great war it was the proclaimed maxim of England and her Allies that war was only justifiable in self-defence for punishing international misconduct and for the protection of the rights of self-determination of the people, in short, for making the whole world "fit and safe" for its people to live in. But if our claim of an original compact between us and the people of England is repudiated and ignored by the Parliament of England on the ground of right of conquest, may we in our turn ask the question on what ground the English claim of original compact on which the glorious Revolution of 1688 and the immortal Declaration of Rights are founded, rests? Is not England a more conquered country than India? With which king did the people of Britain enter into their original compact? With Julius Caesar, the Roman? With Egbert the German? With Knute, the Dane? With William, the Norman? or with Cromwell? or with which other? There is *no historic proof* of an original compact between the people of England and any of their kings. Hooker started the theory and the great statesmen of the English Revolution of 1688 welcomed the idea and made it their basis of the Declaration of their Rights and the condition of English kingship. The English idea of an original compact between the king and his subjects is theory first and fact next, presumed from the theory. The Indian idea of such a compact is fact first and theory afterwards, inferred from the fact. Ours therefore is a more valid and sounder title-deed for responsible Government than that of the people of England. And the claim of the Parliament that they are the sole judges of our salvation here below is as empty as it is pompous and it is death to us as a free people with God-given rights of self-determination, if we allow this unnatural claim to exist.

INDIA'S LOYAL RESPONSE.

Her part of the compact India has been throughout maintaining and performing in integrity and in absolute loyalty. We not only replaced the effete princes of India by the English, but we also fought our countrymen for the maintenance of the English sovereignty in India at the time of the great mutiny; subsequently when the world war broke out we enthusiastically joined with England and co-operated with them and with the Allies, for saving the world's freedom. While England was not yet quite ready and before the Dominion troops could arrive at the scene of strife and before America and Italy thought of joining England and France, our troops, ill-fed, and ill-drilled and ill-equipped as they are, went to France and mingling with her brave soldiers made the historic shambles of Flanders and died in erecting and maintaining there the trenches of the world's liberty to arrest the progress of the relentless foe which human liberty has yet had. We were further buoyed up in our enthusiasm and spirit of self-sacrifice by the new and expanded angle of bright English vision towards Indian rights and Indian aspirations and when in consequence of Turkey's temerity and folly in throwing in her lot with Germany our Mussalman brethren were subjected to a phenominal strain, from the necessity caused by this unforeseen event to divide their allegiance and to weigh their political allegiance against their religious, England gave them solemn pledges to preserve the Khilafat and adjured them to stand by their secular sovereign, India was determined to stand by England and she did her very best to enable England and her Allies to win this greatest war on earth. Armistice was reached and peace was within sight. But alas! the misfortune and the misery of British India began almost simultaneously and tragedy after tragedy overtook her. And here we are in a position without a parallel in the history of civilized mankind.

THE PICTURE OF INDIA'S PRESENT PLIGHT.

It would require the genius, the poetic imagination of a Burke to draw a true picture of our plight now. But we must make an honest endeavour to analyes and interpret the state of universal distress of the country, of masses and classes, in terms of the real causes, as far as we can. Speaking negatively I venture to think that this unique situation is little due to high prices and is by no means connected with the vague awakening of the new consciousness of people's rights in consequence of the great world war. Positively we might think of some five or six well-defined and well-marked events that may be rightly deemed to be the constituent factors of our present situation:—

(a) While, by reason of the proclaimed principles and aims of England and the Allies for carrying on this great war and by virtue of the authoritative pledges to us, we were fondly looking forward to the dawn of a new and bright era for us, the nation was taken aback when the Rowlatt Commission was suddenly appointed under the auspices of the Indian bureaucracy and came out with astounding recommendations to subject the people, to more and more repressive administrative processes, the fruit of which was the immediate and the hasty passing of the draconian Rowlatt Law, the Government flouting the best opinion of our best men and the unanimous feeling of the country against those recommendations and against the legislative measure based on them.

(b) Out of this situation, entirely and wantonly created by the bureaucracy a new situation was adroitly manufactured with the result that the great Punjab Tragedy was enacted and a dark page, the darkest in the world's annals as yet known, was added to the history of India. I need not summarise the events that make up these frightful transactions. I shall here content myself by referring you to three classic documents on the subject, the minority report of the Hunter Commission, the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Congress and the address of the President of the Special Congress at Calcutta.

(c) The agony of the Punjab and the sympathetic grief of the whole country were both increased by the manner in which this dark episode in the British administration of India was, from start to finish, handled and dealt with by the Government of India and by His Majesty's Coalition Government and the Parliament, especially the House of Lords. The one astounding fact that stands out in bold relief as underlying all these transactions here and in England is an unnatural feeling of contempt of the people of this country amounting to little short of a feeling on the part of the authorities that we, the people of India shardly belong to humanity, the existence of which feeling was pompously exhibited, as in regard to the claim of sacredness of the person of the Englishman.

(d) Then came the huge Khilafat fraud. The pledges solemnly made to our Mussulman fellow-subjects of His Gracious Majesty were edited and quibbled away in the light of success and ancient prejudices of colour and creed and the Sultan of Turkey has been made a mere shadow of what he was, in power, prerogative, and territory and even as to the means of self-defence. Apart from the pledges, so wantonly broken, it is but easy to see that the terms of peace, which the Sultan was compelled to accept, were more severe and crushing and humiliating than those offered to any other people in Europe defeated in the Great War. I desire to call your attention to the adroit attempt made in view to prejudicially affect the state of growing union and the feelings of cordiality between the Mussalmans and the non-Mussalmans of India that the latter have no interest in this question. I must ask you not to allow yourselves to be deluded into a belief that there is any substance in such a statement. We, Indians, are so situated that we all must in every way work in harmony and stand together or fall together. Hence it is but natutral that Hindus sympathise with their Mussalman brothren and sisters in their genuine and intense grief in this connection; and, besides, the cause of the national union is sacred *per se*. But there is an additional aspect to which I must call your attention. The reasons, expressed and implied, for the terms of Peace offered to Turkey, the character of the agitation that led to the adoption of those severe terms as well as the nature of the terms themselves, all conspire to disclose the ancient and the ineradicably disqueneting doctrine of Europe versus Asia and we, non-Muslim Indians, have an equally vital interest with our Muslim fellow-subjects in repudiating and fighting this doctrine. Turkey is only good for Asia and Asia is good enough for Turkey. The treaty provides by foreign interference for the protection of European minorities in Turkish territories against Turkish tyranny, but leaves the Turks themselves severely alone in this connection. If this doctrine is sound, may we ask the pertinent question why Europe and England in particular do not leave Asia and Africa severely alone?

INDIAN IN COLONIES.

(e) Then there is the treatment accorded to Indians abroad in the British Colonies. Their position is growing more and more intolerable every day as events in Fiji and East Africa conclusively show and more and more degrading as the evidence collected by the Rev. Mr. Andrews with the combined spirit of humanity of Howard and Cowper amply proves. For my part it is difficult to imagine that it is at all possible for us Indians to protect and safeguard the interests of our countrymen abroad while we ourselves are semi-slaves of the British Empire. Every interest of ours requires that our countrymen in the British Colonies should be brought back to India as early as possible in as large numbers as possible for their own sake and in view to co-operate with their countrymen in the making of the Indian nation. While England is unwilling or unable to accord and guarantee protection of the Indians within British Colonies at least to the extent to which it protects the French and the Dutch in them, our substantial grievance and discontent are bound to remain unabated. And any plan which we, as Congress, sould think of devising in view to our political and economic amelioration should include the problem of our countrymen abroad especially in the British Colonies.

(f) Lastly, the situation is extremely complicated and our national helplessness is rendered the more disquieting and depressing in consequence of the new Reform Act and the rules and regulations thereunder I have already alluded to the startling claim made by the Parliament that not only now but at every stage of our national life it (the Parliament) is to be the sole judge of our fitness for reaching responsible government. You will in vain search throughout the Colonial history of Britain for a precedent. The claim made to tax the United States of America was far less serious and fraught with far less danger to those colonies than this claim advanced as against us. It is but natural that the country is deeply concerned by this novel announcement. Coming to the provisions of the enactment, we are in possession of the considered view of the entire country on the subject. From the first the Congress repudiated the soundness of the principles underlying the whole scheme, affirmed the total inadequacy and even dangerous nature of the provisions and maintained that the country is quite fit for immediate responsible government. The whole scheme is without the guarantee of historic experience and precedent and the reason persistently assigned for adopting so unparalleled a course is preposterous.

"A NEW AND PERILOUS UTOPIA."

It was said and it is still being said that no other scheme could be thought of. But, why make a distinction between India and any other British "dominions beyond the seas"? It must be remembered that not only the five great Dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland) were allowed responsible government, but also several other much smaller colonies, such as Jamaica, were all easily granted this blessing. We are naively told this is a temporary structure on which to build the future grand edifice of responsible government, but what honest reasons can be assigned for adopting so strange and unprecedented a plan? The central Government of India is to continue autocratic and despotic and the subordinate governments alone are to have this experiment. Not only the provinces are to be converted into quasi states to begin with, but each state is to be dual in sovereignty and the better and the stronger part in financial power and prestige is to belong to the bureaucracy. It is admitted that the whole scheme is in reality federalism though without the name. This is a new and perilous Utopia. History has not furnished any example by way of a successful model for so strange a course. Federalism has ever been an attempt on the part of separate sovereign nations and states whether Colonial or Independent, to unite together by compact and construct a central government for the benefit of all of them by surrendering a portion of their respective sovereign powers. And the progress has always been, in healthy federations, towards the augumentation of the powers and functions of the central government in view to increasing efficiency and prosperity of the whole group. A most remarkable example is that of the Federal Colonies of South Africa who gave up their sovereign powers of their own accord in view that the Central Federal Government might become a unitary Government in the general interests of all and the previous sovereign states became subordinate provinces giving up their legislative organs retaining power only to draft special ordinances for each particular province to be enacted into law by the one legislature of the country. But for India the process proposed and adopted is a contrary course, God alone knows why. India has ever been a unitary country and when it consisted of several states there was no federation or attempt at federation at all. The India of Asoka and of Akbar were great unitary countries and their reigns were the brightest and the people were the freest in the history of India.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Let us next examine the hope held out to us that out of this strange scheme our future responsible government is to be evolved. Here, reason and history are altogether against this course. In Federal countries, the legislature is necessarily bicameral, one chamber representing the people of the whole federal government and the other chamber representing the separate and individual interests of the constituent sovereign states. If the executive government is to be responsible to the legislature in view to both the sets of interests, it must command the confidence of the majority in each chamber at one and the same time. But this is hardly possible in practice and if the two chambers do not concur, it would be impossible to make the executive government responsible at all. On the other hand it will be obviously unjust to make the executive government depend for its existence and power on the confidence of the majority in one chamber only. For, it would be then abandoning the interests represented by the other chamber. Hence it is that no true federal government is a responsible government like that of England or France. It is responsible, not to the legislature, but to the people as I have already, remarked, the responsibility to be enforced by forfeiture of confidence at every new election and by separate impeachment of responsible members constituting the government when guilty of grave crimes. Except in this extremely feeble way there is no day of reconning for the Federal Executive. The difficulty and inadequacy of the remedy by impeachment was long ago pointed out in the Grand Remonstrance of 1641. President Wilson says that the surrender of peoples rights to Government is greater and their control of it is less in a Federal than in a Responsible Government. In Switzerland, being very small country, this great federal infirmity is obviated by a provision of a referendum to the people, which course is impossible in so large a country as British India. The one country that is trying the double experiment of both federalism and responsible government is Australia. But the system is yet on its trial and two great authorities Mr. Bernard Wise and Prof. Marriott say that either its federalism would kill its responsibility or its responsibility would kill its federalism. Considering the tendency of the United States which is making a rapid march towards the unitary form, it is most likely that Australian responsibility would kill Australian federalism. If this be the peril in a truly federal system, we must tremble when we are told we can reach a responsible government out of the false and pseudo system of federalism proposed for us.

This system has been thought of and constructed on purpose to conciliate the ancient bureaucracy, most unwilling to abate a jot of their power and prestige, actual and imaginary. The whole involves a double peril, perpetual friction between the bureaucracy and the peoples' representatives and inter-provincial jealousy and strife to be designedly ripened into international jealousy and strife. Already a bitter inter-provincial strife has begun on account of the highly artificial and inequitable financial arrangements affecting the several constituent provinces. Under the name of "Reforms", perilous principles and provisions have been thus introduced effectually to divide the country into separate peoples to be ever animated by bitter jealousy.

REMEDY FOR PROMPT LIQUIDATION.

This being the grave political situation, the country and the Congress are agreed that the one remedy for its prompt liquidation is the immediate establishment of responsible government for British India leaving it to its people and their representatives to revise and readjust the provincial system of government on sound lines tending to domestic harmony and progress. The divine principle that should characterise the entire fiscal system of the coming responsible government is obviously the principle of equal sacrifice by all the inhabitants of the whole country in proportion to the income of each and subject to uniform exemption for minimum subsistence on the principle of the assessment of the income-tax.

The one question everywhere asked is, what is the sanction behind and backing up our demand? What is the deapon, peaceful weapon, short of rebellion, that can compel England to let us have this form of government which has been only promised to us as a dim and delusive goal to be reached by wading through unparalleled and perilous labyrinths of systems of provincial autonomy and enforced unnatural federalism? This is a most embarrassing question and I confess that I have ever felt most nervous and most diffident as often as I thought of a satisfactory reply to what appears to be the most knotty political conundrum. Yet, we must find an honest solution of the problem and on that solution hangs the fate of our salvation for ever. We must proceed to the work therefore most religiously, and most cautiously and yet with courage. I venture to submit that it would be safest to rely upon history and upon the practical experience and political wisdom which happily the history of free countries supplies to us, if we would only seek that assistance of history earnestly and in humility. To the past and to patterns and systems tested by experience to be sound or otherwise we must look for light and guidance and to nothing else if we would walk on firm and safe ground. In answer to this one vital question, the Special Congress at Calcutta recommended by a majority a programme of Non-Co-operation. It will be observed that, apart from the programme, the scope and the nature of the principle itself and the necessity for adopting it was not separately discussed and debated. As to the great necessity for the adoption by us of some such weapon as that of organized Non-Co-operation with the rulers in view to reach our full freedom immediately, there can be no two honest opinions.

PRAYER FOR SUBSTANTIAL VOICE IN GOVERNMENT.

We have been petitioning and praying and agitating these thirty-five years and over for a real and substantial voice in the government of our own country, but in vain. On the other hand, the authorities here and at home have driven us to the climax of facing the consequences of our national helplessness to protect ourselves and our countrymen in the British Colonies in the possession and enjoyment of elementary rights of person and property. Nay more. While we are in grief, in universal grief, as if the whole country is one house of death, injuries and insults continue to be added and heaped upon us. Look at the compensations awarded in connection with the Punjab disturbances. Whether you consider the principle or the measure of the money compensation awarded to European sufferers as distinguished from that awarded to Indians, there is but one conclusion possible, that our rights are flouted and we are treated as sub-human beings. Look at the Esher Commission and look at the appointment of Sir O'Dwyer on it in mockery of our grief and our opinion of him. Look at the memorial for General Dyer and the necessity for a Government Order to restrain the bureaucracy from subscribing to it. Look at the proceedings of the Europeas Association at Calcutta justifying the massacres by General Dyer even at this late hour, after eminant counsel in England had declared the massacres to be wilful murders. No, the age of pious annual budgets of resolutions by us is gone for ever. We are bound, if we won't perish as a people, we are bound to think of and adopt a method to force England to let us get into freedom at once. The question for us to consider is whether in our own interests, the principle and programme of Non-Co-operation actually adopted is justifiable and adequate for the purpose we have in view. The exact nature and scope of the principle has not been defined and it is difficult to define it. It is to be hoped that the principle is elastic enough to include passive resistance as

concrete occasions and to specific measures whether legislative or administrative and also to includes strikes, sectional vocational and otherwise.

"AN ASTOUNDING PRONOUNCEMENT."

You will remember that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has pronounced the principle of Non-Cooperation as unconstitutional because it is intended to paralyse the existing administration. It is a most astounding pronouncement. His Excellency in Council, who is in the main, responsible for the darkest page in the British history of India, would have done us a great service if, in the same remarkable communique, he had vouchsafed for our benefit what exactly our constitution is and where it is to be found. It, for a moment, it is pretended that the constitution of England is applicable to India, would he be pleased to tell us what part of it, what principle in it, the principle and plan of Non-Co-operation offends? On the other hand, the whole British system of administration rests on the basis of Non-Co-operation, of conqueror against conquered, of Europe against Asia, of white people against coloured people. And people against coloured people. And several discriminatory laws in India and administrtaive measures bristle with sinister principles of this kind of non-co-operation and are wholly unconstitutional from the standpoint of the British Consitution. The new diarchial system of provincial autonomy is one entire homage to the chronic doctrine of Non-Co-operation of the British bureaucracy in India with the children of the soil. It is a mockery therefore on the part of the Government to character ize Mahatmaji Gandhi's principle of Non-Co-operation as unconstitutional. On the other hand, the essential principle of this movement being renunciation and self sacrifice and non-violence, where as the other doctrine of non-co-operation is aggressive, selfish, and sordid, we are entitled justly to claim that this principle of non-co-operation is sacred and directed to secure and preserve our legitimate rights and our honest enjoyment thereof. It is not in support of might versus right.

We are entitled and bound to adopt such a principle without favour and without fear of consequences and guided solely by a consideration of it as a means to the end of our self-preservation as a people. To that subject we shall now turn.

PROGRAMME OF NON-COOPERATION.

With that single aim, namely, national self preservation and national liberty and attainment of immediate responsible government as the only means to achieve that end we shall proceed to examine how far the programme of Non-Co-operation adopted by the Special Congress at Calcutta is suitable. As we all know, it consists of several items and a few more items are also intended to be added to them. I do not think it is necessary or that it would serve a very material purpose to traverse all of them at length. The item relating to the abandonment of titles may be left alone, response or no response to this demand meaning very little in promoting or affecting the cause we all have at heart. It strikes me that, to the demand that the honorary offices should be abandoned, an exception might be made in favour of judicial offices as, on the whole greater independence and justice is and can be had from Non-official Magistrates and Judges than from official stipendiary ones and that too in a system where there is no separation of the Judicial from the Executive. We may also dispose in a few words of the item relating to the Reformed Councils. The issue as to this no longer a live issue and may be treated as tried and disposed of. And it is of very little interest for the next few years. If it must be admitted that considerable success has attended this part of the programme of Non-Co-operation, even those who are altogether against the movement of Non-Co-operation can well afford not to regret this success. The evils of the whole Reform scheme I have already pointed out. We may challenge the authorities here and in England to import the best practical statesmen from England in order to work this system for us as the peoples' ministers with the unenviable and disquieting portion of powers and privileges vouchsafed for under the new regime. We shall ask them thus to teach us an object lesson and demonstration for training ourselves later on for running such a system and thence wade our way to the goal of responsible government. In fine, I venture to say that we cannot admit the experiment to be a thoroughly honest and disinterested one. If several nationalists once thought it best to seek election into the Reformed Councils, it was for the double reason that the Amritsar Congress and our friends in the Parliament, the Labour Members, recommended that we should enter it it only to constitute a well-organized opposition and to expose its infirmities from within rather than from without. But, on the whole, the country has come to the conclusion that the whole system is bound to be an utter failure both financially and as a temporary platform by getting on which we are to reach responsible government by no means clearly looming in the horizon. On the whole, the nationalists were well advised therefore, in finally declining to seek and occupy a position, where it might be said at the end that we were responsible for the failure, and not the fatal inherent infirmities of the naval system.

THE STUDENT PROBLEM.

The most important item in the programme relates to the withdrawal of students from Government and Aided schools. You have had the experience of the movement in this particular for the past few months. It is for you now to determine and to declare whether this part of the programme should be affirmed and carried out. Let us not, for a moment, forget the one object of the whole movement with which it has been initiated. It is to force the hands of Government to grant our very legitimate request, namely, to establish responsible Government and to redress our national grievance. Is it possible that emasculate Government and aided institutions would anywise paralyze the Government here and in England in its administration and compel it to grant our object? If I Government are relieved from maintaining schools and colleges, would not the money by available for other purposes—over eight crores of rupees annually? And is this a national advantage? In order to replace them by our own national institutions should we not have funds which will give us a similar annual income for which a capital of about 200 crores would be necessary? And there is the very large amount needed for buying lands, constructing buildings, and laboratories and educational museums and furnishing them. Is it possible for the country to supply that money in the near future? All this is needed to reach the superior benefit expected from purely national institutions. Equipment and teaching staff being equal in extent and quality, there can be no doubt that purely national institutions without any control from the bureaucratic government would be a distinct advantage both individually and nationally. It is for you to say whether this object, to be reached by an amount of money which we cannot dream of realising in the near future, is anywise related to the initial and only immediate object of the movement, namely, redress of our grievances in less than a year. Lot of collateral and consequential matters have also to be considered by us in the working of the programme. It has hitherto been an accepted maxim of our political life that the students should be left in calm atmosphere to pursue their career and that it is injurious to them and to the rising generation to draw them into the highly excitable vortex of practical politics which is fast changing in our country as well, into party politics. Can the propoganda be carried on without violating this cardinal and very healthy maxim? We seek Swaraj. The bedrock of a healthy nation is the sound family. Will not this propaganda separate students from parents and grand-parents and from elder brothers and sisters oftener than not? How long is this process to continue if England persists, however perversely, in declining to allow us to erect our own responsible government at once? Will not, at the end of this period—none of us can say how long it will be—the country be so much the poorer and sufferer in every way for our student population being suddenly debarred from pursuing their further career? It would be a totally different thing if students are asked to give up Government and Aided institutions whenever and wherever national educational institutions have been fully established and are ready to receive them and educate them.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

But there is another and a most serious aspect of the problem of national reconstruction, awaiting your consideration. Is it or is it not necessary as the very first step in the process that free and universal primary education for the masses should be at once provided for and started by the people of this country? Of course we are all agreed that the country stands in need of every kind and degree of education—elementary, secondary and collegiate and professional, scientific and technical, all simultaneously. But having regard to the resources of poverty stricken Indians, is it prudent and just to the masses of the people that we should, at this grave crisis, think of replacing University, Collegiate and Secondary Institutions merely because they are in the hands of Government and more or less controlled by Government, by independent national institutions and continue to starve the masses? We must not forget that in our country about 94 per cent. of the population are absolutely illiterate while only less than 4 per cent. receive any kind of instruction in schools and colleges. We have to provide at least primary instruction for this large percentage of from 94 to 96 per cent. of the entire nation. The education of our masses is behind most civilised countries. Taking the test of the percentage of the pupils receiving primary education to the whole population, the proportion in our country is about one tenth of the same in the United States, one-eigth of it in England and Germany and one-seventh of it in France and Japan while in secondary education India ranks higher than France and Japan. And what would be the cost of providing for the education of our masses? The Government cost of primary education is about Rs. 11 annually for each pupil but here, let us note, Government receives some school fees. Our institutions are to be entirely free. In addition we require hostels and scholarships if not provision for lodging and boarding in each institution for the instruction of the extremely poor. Besides, the teaching staff in the primary schools are now very ill-paid and the lower ones earn less than our unskilled labourers. In our national institutions this highly demoralising feature should be removed. We must take the cost to be much higher, therefore, than the present Government cost of Rs. 11, say Rs. 15 per pupil annually. Having regard to the short average life of Indians, let us take the approximate number of both boys and girls fit to receive primary instruction to be about 70 millions, less than a fourth of the whole population as the rule that people from 15 to 50 years of age constitute half the population of a country applies to India as well. The annual cost of providing free education for this population would be approximately 105 crores. Let us add to this the cost of providing school buildings, play-grounds, hostels, and equipping them all and the cost will be enormous. And we must take to finding all this money as rapidly as we can. But let us have some idea of our national resources. The mean annual income of the people of India is between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 say roughly Rs. 25 per head whereas mean annual income of the inhabitants of England is at least twenty times that. The exact figure would depend upon the exchange of course. We must gather our money from our own people. Let us not forget that an enormous proportion of our population are ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-sheltered. It is not human to call upon these people to subject themselves to any the least self-sacrifice in money. We must find our money from the strata above these. But our middle classes are not equal to the wage earners of England and America on an average. Only our richest people may be said to be equal to the middle classes of those countries. From these two classes, namely, from the upper and the middle classes, is it possible for us, whatever may be their high ideals of self-sacrifice, to get the required amount now? Clearly it would be impossible. We cannot hope to get much, having regard to the low degree of our national savings apart from the income for many a long year to come. The degree of our resources in this respect depends upon the aggregate annual savings of British India. Exact figures cannot be obtained. But we can have some idea if we have regard to the fact that the estimated average wealth for India per head is about one of twenty-fourth of the same for the United Kingdom and one-fourth of Japan. Besides, there are vast numbers of rich foreigners in India whose savings should be deducted. The figure for the Indian would be found extremely low when compared with figures for the free countries of the world. But we must make a beginning and we must begin at once: and here the choice of two problems, namely, whether we ought to begin starting National High Schools and Colleges and Universities, to replace the existing ones and to continue to neglect the education of the masses and the poor, or whether we ought to use every available rupee for starting free primary education for the masses, presents itself. Justice to the masses and every national interest determines the choice easily. We *must* begin national primary education immediately From this one standpoint alone it is for you to say whether this item of the programme should not be given up at least, should not be suspended, till a more favourable economic opportunity presents itself.

WHAT IS TRUE DEMOCRACY?

I might add here that one essential condition of the success of democratic responsible Government as distinguished from aristocratic is an intelligent and vigilant universal public opinion and this is only possible in the highest perfection in a country of universal education. Besides, a true democracy implies universal suffrage and a universal suffrage where only less than 6 per cent of the population receive any kind of instruction is futile and may be even at times dangerous.

Our next step is to secure the country's economic prosperity in the light of advancing modern science as fast as we can and this is only possible if we not only start scientific and technical instruction in our country on a wide basis but also send out capable students to the world abroad to receive specialised scientific and technical training, in the earlier stages of our progress at least, and also to import experts for assisting us in starting model industrial institutions and demonstrations. It is for you, therefore, to take up this problem in all seriousness and judiciously arrive at a conclusion whether or not all the available money should be devoted by us to these objects—primary and technical education and provision of scholarships for technical and scientific education abroad and for technical demonstrations and opening model industries in our own country.

QUESTION OF LAWYERS' PRACTICE.

Then there is the item relating to the withdrawal of pleaders from the established courts of law. Here also to start with, we must put the test question to ourselves how such a withdrawal of our countrymen would in the least paralyse the Government and accelerate the attainment of our object. The legal profession has not been a great favourite with the bureaucracy. Now and then vague ideas were entertained by several of them of diminishing and regulating the numbers of the bar. Is it at all reasonable and practicable that thousands and thousands of young men, educated and equipped to become members of the bar at an enormous sacrifice in all poor and middle class families, should be suddenly asked to cut short their career and only career for which they are fit? The sudden withdrawal of the pleaders wholesale, especially the younger ones, if practicable and actually effected would plunge their parents and families into immense misery. Are we satisfied, that this course is necessary for securing freedom, our national freedom? Does history furnish us with any similar example? On the other hand does it not furnish lessons to the contrary? The great English Constitution owes its origin and development as well to the line of great English judges as to her statesmen and warriors. There is a close relation between the science and practice of politics and the science and practice of law. In fact, both may be described as one science, the science of distinguishing right from wrong. Says Burke:—"He was bred to the law, which is, in my opinion, one of the first and noblest of human sciences; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together." And therefore it is we find that throughout the world the two classes, politicians and lawyers, are often identical. The great French Revolution, the dawn of modern political liberty, owed its success no less to the lawyers than to her statesmen and soldiers. The former two were mostly identical. The majority of the great Constituent Assembly of the glorious French Revolution were lawyers. This fact had a ludicrous effect on Burke, the great Liberal Statesman as he was, but who suddenly became a reactionary at the time and in consequence of the French Revolution. As he was well known to be an admirer of the legal profession, when in reply to his most uncharitable attack on the doings of the Constituent Assembly he was told it was all the doing of the lawyers, he was stunned but he at once recovered his presence of mind and found consolation in his imagination that they all must be very inferior lawyers! Do you consider that this item in the programme is in grateful memory of the Constituent Assembly of immortal glory?

This demand for the withdrawal of lawyers is further based on the ground that the movement would thereby facilitate the establishment of arbitration courts. Here again it is for you to discuss and determine whether it is possible and desirable at the same time that the regular courts established by law should be abolished and replaced entirely by arbitration courts. Private arbitration is of immense value in a society. The more petty offences and plain cases of civil dispute between individual and individual are disposed of by private arbitration and reconciliation, the better it would be for the individuals concerned and for the society as well. But private citizens, however enlightened and experienced, would not be able to handle and investigate complex cases of law involving consideration of highly delicate questions of right and wrong, arising from contract, express and implied, and from injuries voluntary, accidental and reckless. Often too grave questions both as to the interpretation and validity of law, domestic and foreign and international arise for decision. The handling of such questions requires skilled and technical experience arising from a special and painful study of the law and jurisprudence and from experience at the bar presided over by skilled and learned judges. What is needed for obtaining true justice is a combination of both the sets of tribunals, that is judge and jury. If we abolish courts and if we abolish the profession of law, and nothing less the item means to be effectual, there would be a great social want which there would be no means of supplying. The result will be immediate increase of offences and criminal cases and gradual decay of national instinct for freedom. Those who have experience of courts and of the lower strata of society know that the masses are on the one hand unable to analyse their grievances into bases for civil actions and civil remedies, and on the other, little accustomed to restrain their passions and feelings of revenge and are in

CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

MR. C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR.

President of the 36th Session of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur.

consequence most apt to take the law into their own hands and commit offences, in supposed redress of their grievances but more really in revenge. Let us remember that, as civilization advances, injuries would be multiplied by design, accident, and oversight and skill and ingenuity are needed to investigate their true nature and to find suitable remedies for the injured in respect of the novel injuries. Let us not forget that freedom means the rule of law. But it is inconceivable that the "reign" and "majesty" of law can be secured and, maintained without courts of law and without the profession of the law.

"UNCONSCIOUS PROPOSAL TO REBARBARISE PEOPLE."

Taking these two items together I venture to think that I shall be justified in asking you to consider whether any appreciable success of the movement which I humbly deny can ever be reached does not mean an unintentional and even unconscious proposal to rebarbarise the people of India, by no means a very auspicious preparation to establish and maintain the democratical form of responsible government which we all have so dear at heart.

You would all naturally ask me what then should be our programme if this programme is not adopted by us any longer. I will make an honest endeavour to give you an answer. In one word it is nation-building. We must take to nation-building at once, on a scale and in a manner to make up for lost time and fully equal to meet the situation as well caused by our own torpidity and hibernation of energies for centuries as by the bad faith and misconduct by our rulers. We are bent and rightly so on having immediate responsible government for our state. But let us not forget that the state is not quite the nation and the nation is not quite the state. The state is an instrument for the purpose of the development and welfare of the nation. At the same time the healthy growth of both depends upon their interaction. If, therefore, we would have the best form of government and adapt it and develop it so as to suit the genius of the people of this country, we should renovate the people in as great a perfection as it is possible for us to do without the true state to begin with. Great progress has been made since the Congress was started in the way of the unification of the people and the mobilisation and augmentation of the national comraraderie of spirit. Thank God, the cumulative effect of all the misfortunes that have recently overtaken the entire country has done more to unite Is than centuries of universal national education and mission work for the purpose could have effected and this involuntary process of national unification is greatly expanded and intensified under the auspices of Mahatmaji Gandhi and the stalwart patriots who are cooperating with him: our everlasting gratitude and that of our children unborn is due to him and to them for this great and glorious service to our mother-land. But yet we are not fully as great and vital a nation as we may well be and processes of further renovation must be immediately thought of by us and adopted and put into effect. The first and foremost is the education of the masses in as large and fast expanding a scale as we can endeavour to achieve. The Congress must at once appoint one special committee with power to appoint subcommittees charged with this important business and nothing else. They must collect funds and appoint active missionaries for starting vernacular schools by day and by night for the benefit of labourers, for holding lectures, demonstrations and so forth. Then we must deal with problems of our men abroad, especially in the British Colonies. We must attend to the question of their immediate repatriation. This country needs the activities, both mental and bodily, of all her children for the development of our resources to the highest degree in the light of modern science. Then there is the question of labour organization and missions for the elevation of the depressed classes. The country has been hitherto altogether neglecting the vital problem of the amelioration of sections of our countrymen and countrywomen designated as "Criminal tribes" and "Criminal classes." These are all subject to harassing and humiliating special laws. Congress must appoint committees for the purpose of starting and cooperating in movements in connection with all these problems. I think the Social Reformers will take care of themselves but the Congress must extend their right hand of sympathy and good fellowship towards them. All these activities should be on a thoroughly organized basis and on a progressive efficient scale.

SCHEME FOR ENTIRE RENOVATION.

I also desire that the scheme for the entire renovation of India includes a negative aspect to which I would call your attention specially. With the people of India thus renovaited, if not reborn, into a nation, well knit and vital, we have the means of converting not simply the personnel of the bureaucratic government but what is still more important the non-official English exploiters of our country as well into a new angle of vision. With this scheme, we can starve the English planters, the English merchants, traders and manufacturers in our country with increasing scarcity of labour into gradual exhaustion and into a satisfactory mentality towards us. And this will also give us power in reserve to produce national strikes of inferior and unskilled workmen in Railways, Posts and Telegraph departments and so forth. Let us remember that the great bible of the Englishmen is the financial code. Financial statistics which show loss of inhome and which threaten progressive loss of income have far greater effect on the mental outlook and on the moral calibre of the average Englishman than any other weapon we can conceive of. I desire that we intentionally and with set purpose make provision for gradually and rapidly affecting the income of the English exploiter in India and even of England in so far as India is her market and supplier of raw produce, in all legitimate ways immediately by organising labour, especially unskilled labour, for the economic advancement of India at an accelerated speed and calculated at the same time to starve the foreign exploiter as stated above. The Congress must appoint a select committee of experts with power to form branch committees throughout the country for making suitable arrangements for the gradual boycott of foreign goods and for stoppage of exportation of raw produce. I consider this is the most effective method of converting Englishmen into our friends at least into a sense of justice for us. Let us not forget that the English exploiters, non-official much more than official, form a sort of moral Ulster in India without a geographical unit. Our first duty therefore is to recognise this fact. We have been too long negligent of this phenomenon in spite of warnings from the days of Lord Ripon. The weakness of the English exploiter not to speak of the whole nation, is money, finance if you like. We must attack him there if we desire to attack him with any success at all. A witty Frenchman once said that the Englishman would rather forgive parricide than the theft of a penny. Let us remember that once upon a time England punished murder with fine while it hanged people for robbery and forgery. Parnell hit the right nail when he, with grim humour, said that in a composite British army of Englishmen, Schotchmen, and Irishmen, the Irish broke the line of the enemy, then came the Scots and took the prisoners, last came the English and picked up the booty. A far greater and more serious authority is also available on the point. Burke says that the English idea of liberty is not abstract but inherent in some sensible object and that almost every nation has some favourite point which is the criterion of their liberty and that the English sensible object with which their idea of freedom is indissolubly connected is money.

I venture to submit to you for your consideration that the scheme which is at once capable of reconstructing and advancing the economic state of the country and paralysing the production, the manufacture, and the sale of goods of Englishmen here and in England and the Colonies is the best weapon we can think of and absolutely free from any disquieting principle calculated to do us the least harm and no Viceroy would have the courage to describe it as unconstitutional. You will observe that the scheme I place before you relates to the gradual boycott of all foreign goods and not merely British goods, and this for two reasons. In our plan we should make an honest endeavour to exclude the play of any feelings of vendetta. On the other hand the mere exclusion of British goods would only swell the import of other foreign goods and therefore would check the promotion of our economic prosperity as effectually as now.

LABOUR PARTY'S SERVICES.

I have also another proposal to submit to you. It has long been the accepted unwritten creed of the Indian National Congress that, in our endeavours to extract from England the full and loyal performance of their duties to India, we should not ally ourselves with any political party in England but should be neutral and apply to all alike, Whatever the wisdom of this course was at the early life of the Congress, I venture to think that the time has now arrived for us to definitely declare ourselves the ally of one party pure or composite and that we should cooperate with that party in their endeavours to increase their power and influence both in the Parliament and outside it. Obviously we cannot think of the Conservatives or of the Unionists as our ally. The choice lies between the Labour Party and the pure Liberal Party but it is lamentable that on the one hand the pure Liberal Party, apart from individual exceptions, was at no time a warm advocate of our rights and on the other hand does not appear a well-organized and progressive party now. There remains only the Labour Party together with Independent Liberals like Commander Kenworthy. This country is already beholden to them for unalloyed service in our aspirations, thanks to Col. Wedgewood, Mr. Ben Spoor, and others heartily cooperating with them. I have the courage to submit to you for your consideration that our offer will be most welcome to this party. And it is high time that this country offers a hearty alliance to them as well in love and gratitude as in our vital national interests.

You will thus see that the "sanction" behind our demand or the weapon with which we have to carry on our struggle successfully to reach the establishment of responsible Government is three-fold:—The reconstruction of the Indian nation on principles sanctioned by the law of God and of utility tested and approved by the wisdom of man in all free countries, ancient and modern, the reorganization of our economic industry of the country with the negative provision of starving foreign and English exploitation of our country and also affecting the commercial interests of England in so far as it may be possible for India to do, and lastly by entering into a cordial alliance with the Labour Party in England. I venture to claim that th programme I have sketched out for your consideration and adoption is at once both end and means and rests on the one hand on durable and progressive principles and is, on the other, charged with no disquieting elements calculated to divide the people of this country into hostile sections and camps with mutual hatred and jealousy and free too from all tendencies to dangerous reaction and to peril to those engaged in the propaganda work of the movement.

TWO GENERAL ASPECTS.

Let us next endeavour to take a bird's eye view of the whole situation. Let us consider it in its two general aspects and I can conceive of no third aspect that is as fashioned by our bureaucracy and as is now being made by ourselves. Despite pledges and professions to the contrary, the British administration of India has been from the beginning on principles of aggressive non-co-operation of the dominant white people with the coloured people of India ever on discriminatory laws and discriminatory administrative measures supplemented from time to time by the application of very repressive laws unknown to free and civilized countries. The position has become simply intolerable. The last straw has been added to the burden by the Esher Commission Report and we can stand it no longer. At this hour of our supreme crisis it is the sacred and sworn duty of every one of us to raise the level of his vision so that the ways and means which we are bound to devise and adopt for the purpose of rescuing ourselves from this galling and perilous plight are not only suitable and adequate but are also such as we can be ever proud of and as would appeal to the general conscience and general conviction of the tribunal of the civilized world. England can no longer remain an isolated power. If we desire to accuse her at the bar of the world's tribunal as we do desire in view to our redress and salvation we ought to enter our protest of complaint and demand of justice with "clean hands and clean minds" in the words of Mahatmaji Gandhi. I would ask you seriously to approach the problem from this standpoint.

Taking the question of the adequacy of our ways and means first I would impress upon you to consider the prime necessity that we are united, not only in making our demand, but also in formulating the specific terms of the demand and in our adoption and pursuit of our methods in view to see the demand is granted. I am satisfied and I believe you are all satisfied that the country is now unanimous in its demand for the immediate establishment of responsible Government. But unless we are also united and unanimous in our programme to attain it, it is my duty to my God and to my country to say that our chance would fly away, and the vision of our salvation would only move like *ignis fatuus* light approaching and receding and ever deceiving. And we shall be deeply chargeable with rash judgment and criminal neglect of the God-given moment for our salvation, alike at the forum of the great world and of our posterity. United we stand and are saved, divided we fall and perish.

GOVERNMENT BY DISCUSSION OR BY DICTATION.

I have called your attention to the features and aspects of the several items of the programme of Non-Cooperation adopted by the Special Congress at Calcutta. I desire permission to allude to one or two of its important features of a general kind Whatever the form of a democratic Government, its success as capable of producing the highest freedom and greatest happiness of the people depends upon the fact whether it is a Government by discussion or by dictation. Great political writers, Bagehot for example, lay stress on this feature and maintained that no Government, whatever its constitution and however precise and noble its declaration of the fundamental rights of the people, can contribute to the freedom of the people unless it is a Government by discussion. There are two principles necessarily implied in carrying out the programme and propaganda work we are now considering: without regimentation and without a very severe discipline of all those who are actively party to it, the propaganda work cannot be carried on and this regimentation out and out necessarily implies an absolute and universal surrender of private judgment and a gradual emasculation of the capacity for it And national regimentation and national lack and atrophy of power of private judgment, history, ancient and modern, proves to be inconsistent with national freedom and national happiness and progress; if, indeed, they are not inconsistent with continued national existence. Sparta and even Athens and Germany and several Latin and latinised states of the old and new world are examples and warnings to us in this vital respect. We all know that ancient Athens was not only free from national regimentation, unlike Sparta but also its citizens possessed and enjoyed the right of private judgment in the highest degree so much so that even an egg-seller on his way home from the market could take part in the discussion of the affairs of the republic. And we all know the dizzy height of freedom and glory which she attained and which has not been since reached by any modern State. But Athens fell too. It is a remarkable fact that her decline and fall dates from the most glorious point in her history, namely, the period of Pericles. His brilliant genius and great character was the commencement of the ruin of the State. People adored him and trusted him and declined to judge for themselves and the decay of the faculty of private judgment of individuals began and with it began the national decline and fall. A great historian observes that if Pericles had been less great and less trusted by the people of the republic, Athens had not fallen. And in a short period the general demoralisation of the people of Athens was so great that the great orator Domosthenes who endeavoured, with his divine eloquence, to rally the Athenians to resist Philip of Macedon and to save the republic from conquest and subjection was compelled to warn the Athenians that they should take care that after driving away Philip they did not manufacture a new Philip to take his place. We would do well to take this lesson to heart. We must take care not to manufacture, by our ways and means, a new bureaucracy and tyranny in the place of our chronic bureaucracy and old tyranny. The melancholy fall of Germany is also full of lessons and warnings for us. Next to Athens she was the freest people of Europe and England is, but transplanted and insular Germany. Germany was justly called the fatherland of modern thought, but from the time of Bismarck national regimentation in view to reach the greatest predominance in the world, accompanied by the necessary compelling process of securing a surrender and emasculation of private judgment began. With the development and success of this twin process the ancient German instinct for personal freedom decayed and became at the time of the great war almost extinct. These examples are better than authoritative precepts, but I might quote Professor Huxley whom I am sure you will all accept as great and conclusive authority in support of my humble contention, how pernicious in every interest national regimentation or regimentation of any considerable section like that of the Salvation Army, is. It is not enough that we establish responsible Government, but we must also maintain it in the highest and most progressive state of efficiency. Instances there are where such forms of Government were voluntarily abandoned. Jamaica threw away the gift of a responsible Government after a short trial and Jamaica was once a Colony of Spain, the country of Loyalla. Let us not forget that the making of modern Italy was due less, much less to, Mazzini, the prophetic patriot than to the genius of more worldly patriots, Garibaldi and Cavour. The horrors of Russian Bolshevism are due to the fact that while she has her Mazzini and a more inspiring prophet in Count Tolstoy, she has no Garibaldi or Cavour.

ANCIENT HINDU STATE.

It is worth our while to inquire what our own ancient Indian State was considered from this standpoint. I have already called your attention to the importance universally attached in ancient India to the science of polity as being the highest of sciences. Ancient Hindu State was Government by discussion and the villages and the towns which constituted the country were all quasi-republics and self-contained whose affairs were carried on by open discussion and deliberation by all the people. The King is enjoined to seek counsel for all administrative measures from a group of ministers and never to act alone or take counsel from a single minister. It was left to him to consult them individually or collectively, but consult all of them he must and the number of ministers recommended varied from 12 to 20. The judgment of a single person even in judicial matters was repugnant to ancient Hindu genius. In the ancient Hindu judicial system a court never meant a single judge. In this connection India was praised because she has one thousand counsellors for consultation and assistance. Hence he was called thousand eyed and the high degree of importance the ancient Hindu writers attached to Government by discussion may be gathered from their precept that the King shall despise the opinion of none, for even a child's sensible utterance might be found wise." Therefore, the genius for Government by discussion is in our inherited blood and it behoves us to see that in seeking responsible Government we seek the best form of it, viz., Government by discussion as being most suitable to our national genius.

REGIMENTATION AND SURRENDER OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

Besides the very great evils of regimentation and of surrender of private judgment with the necessary gradual decay of the faculty of private judgment may I have your permission to allude to another very serious evil without mentioning which the propaganda work of the Government of the Calcutta Congress cannot be carried on. We have had the experience of its working these four months. I ask you to think and to say like sworn jurymen whether the propaganda work has not caused and roused dismay, grief, and fierce passions and animosities all round. I do not ask you to say whether the production and existence of this evil has been fully proved, but I ask you to apply your mind both to the fact as known by each of you and also as easily ascertained by you and to the further aspect how the system is viewed subjectively by all those who are conscientiously unwilling to be party to it. We know that bureaucracy in defence of its own pernicious system has been attacking our country as being divided by castes, creeds and races, and as being in consequence unfit for and even incapable of the exercise of the rights of self-government. It is for you to say whether it is not our religious duty that while we are grateful to God and proud of the new and growing union between the Mussulims and the Non-Mussulims of this country we do not create two new classes sharply divided on the doctrine of non-cooperation and divided too, in consequence with fierce passions and animosities. The great national advantage we are gaining by the sacred union of the Mussulims and the Hindus would be more than neutralised by this huge new danger arising from new frontiers not erected and fomented by the bureaucracy but by ourselves, however conscientiously. Apart from our experience of the actual working of this movement, historic evidence tells us that a movement of this kind is faught with domestic danger though the nature and extent of it may be contrary to the intention of the saintly leader of it. Domestic boycott and that of a very fierce kind is a necessary concomitant of the propaganda work. I would allude to one parallel circumstance of it in Ireland, namely, the treatment accorded to tenants who were bidders for farms from which other tenants had been evicted. At a public meeting several voices cried, as regards one such bidder "Shoot him." Parnell, who was present at it proposal a "more Christian and charitable way" and this "Christian and charitable way" was that this poor wretch must be shunned by everybody on the roadside, in the streets of the town, in the shop, in the market place, and even in the place of worship, in short that he should be isolated from the rest of his country "as if he were the leper of old." It is for you to consider in fear of God and love of justice and of our country whether such things are not also calculated to arise in the carrying out of the particular propaganda before us. Many thinkers even among those who are for abandoning the old method of petitioning Government here and in England for redress of our national grievances and who are for adopting an effectual national weapon to force the hands of our rulers to comply with the national demands at once are afraid, are genuinely afraid, that the success of the working of the particular propaganda would be erecting the whole of India outside the area of non-cooperation into a strange moral Coventry.

SETH JAMANLAL BACHRJ.

Chairman of the Reception Committee.

REVISION OF CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I must not indent on your kind indulgence any further and I must bring my observations to a close. There are several other points of considerable importance to which I might like to call your attention, but, I do not think it is so very necessary as to compel me to tax your patience any longer. The programme before us includes the question of the revision of the constitution of the Congress. The most important part of it is what is known as the creed. In dealing with this point I would appeal to you earnestly to consider that the question is not what the form and spirit of the creed should be if we are called upon to adopt one for the first time, but why and how we should change the existing one. I venture to submit that the two questions are not identical. If we desire a change, the reason and the superior advantage of the change should be clear to us before we consent to the change. I would only say one word about it. Throughout my earnest appeal to you to-day I proceeded on the basis that British India is part of the British Empire and that the renovated and free British India is to be part of and partner with England. I desire our freedom and our prosperity and our right place in the family of great nations not less fervently than any in this great presence. But dispassionate reason and inspiring precedent have ever sustained me in my irresistible life long conviction that the independence of India in partnership with England would be in every way and in every interest by far greater than her independence in absolute separation from her and in isolation. I desire to call your attention that Japan saved her threatened freedom and achieved her greatness and glory with England as her treaty ally at her supreme moment. And I believe that the advantages would be far greater if our alliance is full hte partnership than qualified term partnership. I will next call your attention to the principles and attitude of the great Irish patriots till recently. Both Henry Grattan and Isaac Butt, the apostles of Irish Home-Rule, desired the home rule without separation from England. Said Isaac Butt:—"Ireland has given up the idea of separation because she has before her the prospect of obtaining another and a far better thing." Some seven decades before him, Henry Grattan had said "She hearts the ocean protesting against separation, but she hearts the sea likewise protesting against Union; she follows, therefore, her physical destination, and obeys the dispensations of Providence, when she protests, like that sea, against the two situations, both equally unnatural, Separation and Union." These words of supreme wisdom are most suitable for our adoption under the dispensations of Providence. If Ireland has now changed her intention and plan it is because the legitimate measure of Home Rule she so long cried and prayed for was most unwisely refused to her at the right moment as practically confessed by the present Prime Minister. But the circumstances and conditions of the two countries are by no means exactly the same. Her extreme nearness to Great Britain so much so that she is deemed essentially and vitally a part of the Island State seems to be in the way of her getting the full dominion Home Rule. But while our grievances are far more substantial and much larger in measure than the grievances of Ireland, our great distance from England not to mention the fact that the peoples of the two countries are not the same in blood, religion and colour makes an enormous difference. It may be that the Unionists desire Ireland to be as much part of the British Isles as Abraham Lincoln thought that the Southern States of the United States should remain an integral part of the whole country. On the whole, I confess that I am unable to understand the full scope and the exact nature of the issue between England and Ireland. I would, therefore, deprecate all attempts on our part to model our aims and plans on those of Ireland. At least in our case the question is *chose jugee*. Responsible government has been pledged and promised to us; though we know from past experience what authoritative English pledges and promises to us have been hitherto, yet we need not despair; any further edition and interpretation by England of this pledge and of her part of the original compact with us generally, will be safe-guarded by ourselves soundly organised and ever acting in the right spirit.

THE TWO MESSAGES.

I would now conclude and in doing so I would make an earnest appeal to you and beg of you to realise that, for the past two years, we have been in an increasingly critical state of our life, political and economical. I believe that the crisis has now reached its worst and the Nagpur session of the Congress may be rightly deemed to be the Thermopylae in the history of India, certainly in the history of the Indian National Congress. I believe that it has been allotted to this great presence so to think, so to aim, and so to act as to reap the glory of the nation-making and history-making of our beloved Motherland. In one aspect the work before us consists of two essential parts one positive and the other negative. I venture to think that our fate just now lies chiefly in the hands of two men, the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu and Mahatmaji Ghandi. Two messages have to be presently framed, one to each. You will frame the message to Mr. Montagu and by virtue of the confidence you have reposed in me I shall frame the message to the Mahatmaji. You will tell Mr. Montagu "Pray do" and I will tell the Mahatmaji "Pray do not" and in the welcome response to each message lies the salvation of our country in the main just now. The Congress has to tell the Coalition Ministry that at the end of the War it was a great pity that they did not act towards us like Abrahim Lincoln at the end of the great Civil War. At the end of that War he was pressed and cajoled and tempted in every way to return the black warriors, with whose help he gained the war of secession and firmly established the union of the country, to their pre-war masters. But his heart rebelled, yes, the heart of him who was one of the greatest, if not the greatest of the world's emancipators and saviours of man from man and he courageously declined to countenance the ignoble and malignant suggestion. But the Coalition Government fell an easy victim to their own pre-war mentality revised by success and to the conspiracies and temptations to the strain of which they were subjected in respect to these three great questions affecting the vital existence of the people of this country, namely, the immediate establishment of responsible government, the pledges to our Mussulman brethern in the matter of the Khilafat jurisdiction of the Sultan of Turkey and in the matter of he treatment of the Indians in the British Colonies by themselves made and by themselves saved in this great war at least to a far greater extent than by the white subjects of His Gracious Majesty. We have to tell them that the opportunity is not wholly lost and that it is not too late. Some of our warm European friends advocate the demand of a short time-limit for the establishment of responsible Government. But I venture to think that the proposal can not recommend itself to us. Without immediate financial independence we cannot live one year longer, without precipitating ourselves deeper and deeper into irretrievable economic exhaustion. On the other hand absolutely no reason and no pretext even can be thought of as justification or excuse for any further delay in rendering this elementary justice to us. Possibly, the suggestion was made under a mistaken view of the obstacles thrown in our way by the preamble and the provision for time-limit in the Government of India Act. But I have already placed before you the view which I believe is beyond controversy and is justified by precedents in the Colonial History of England that the establishment of responsible Government can be achieved and can be immediately begun by Mr. Montagu, under the auspices of His Gracious Majesty of not even by private instructions from himself alone. We have to tell him and I have to tell the Mahatmaji that in the processes of the State-making and nation-building for India, the great political maxim enunciated by Burke should ever be remembered by them, namely, "Bodies tied together by so unnatural a bond of union as mutual hatred, are only connected to their ruin."

"FORGIVE ALL."

On our part I would earnestly appeal to you that it is of no use any further to think and call for punishments on those who have heaped unparalleled disaster and humiliation upon us in connection with what is now historically known as the Punjab Tragedy. Let us forgive all, anywise concerned with it. But pray let us not forget the frightful business in all its horrors. No man and no nation can wisely walk forward in the path of progress if they are not proud of their past glory and if they do not live in vivid memory of their pat errors and misfortunes caused by man. We must make our future and hasten it too, to begin with, in the light of our past and our past within these few years and even within these few months. But no feelings of hatred or vendetta, should be permitted to taint our principles or plans. Not only our intense love of our motherland is not inconsistent with out forgiveness of England in spite

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of December, at 2-30 p.m., at the English Trading Co.'s shop on Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., by order of the owner closing business, the remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of jewellery, silver, and plated ware, cutlery, leather goods, steel trunks, toys, perambulators, glass show cases, cupboards, electric fans, etc., etc. by J. S MODY and Co.

P.S.—The entire furniture and show-cases of the said shop will be sold on the same day.

The goods on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1920.

H. H. Jethabhai & Co.,
Chemists & Druggists
Sitaram Building (Near Crawford Market).

Chemicals, Drugs, Paten Medicines, Perfumeries, Hospital appliances and Sick requisites Trusses, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.,

ALWAYS AT HAND
LARGE FRESH STOCK
UNBEATABLE.
Service Uniformly Prompt, Right, Satisfying

All up country orders executed promptly and with greatest care.

Credit accounts with Government Departments and Standing firms opend.

Opportunity
FOX

Portable Typewriters, self—folding, latest improvements, all devices, weight 7 lbs., special Fractional Keyboard, Compact Carrying Case, List Price Rs. 200, are now offered at special introductory price of

Rs. 120.
Sole Agents :
THE GLOBE Typewriting Co.
36, CHURCHGATE ST. FORT, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4869.

SEASON GOODS
just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of
REFLEX CAMERAS
of
VARIOUS MAKES
1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERS
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-299, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS.

Cinema Majestic

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum).

offers
FOR THE PLEASANT
CHRISTMAS WEEK
their production supreme

FIVE NIGHTS

adapted from the famous novel by
VICTORIA CROSS

OUR PURE MAJESTIC PROGRAMME needs no recommendation.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE.
on
Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
wish to impress YOU about
THE UNPARALLELED VASTNESS OF

"THE LOST CITY" 15 Episodes.

THE GREATEST ANIMAL-SERIAL OF CONTINUOUS THRILLS !

Ferocious Beasts of the African Jungles all playing their part in a manner that will it

Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Wild Elephants, Camels, Gorillas, Chimpauzees, Monkeys, Zebras, Giraffes, Alligators, Water Buffalo and

SCORES OF WILD ANIMALS!

Thousands of African Natives! and the fascinating

JUANITA HANSEN!

SEVENTEEN MONTHS' TIME WAS NECESSARY TO MAKE THIS SERIAL!

15 Lakhs of Rupees spent after arms and ammunition only!!

Film has cost 21 Lakhs!!!

THINK OF IT!!

Starting—Next Friday
New Year Eve! **31st Dec. 1920** New Year Eve!

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

And—You must never Forget! This Palatial Picture Mahal is now admitted by the most fashionable and the most respectable evening rendezvous of European, Parsee and Hindu Families.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHOEA,
and is the only Specific in
CHOLERA
and
DYSENTERY.
Checks and speedily
FEVER, CROUP, ASTHMA.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
BRONCHITIS.
The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Taken in England, 4/6 and 7/6
Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

To obtain Health and Strength
take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk.
Health and Strength.
Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	9.83
Feb.	—
Mar.	9.99
April	—
May	10.12
June	—
July	10.20
Aug.	—
Sep.	10.13
Oct.	10.10
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.
London, Dec. 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	34,000
" Imports	84,000
" Stock	1,060,000
Actual Weekly Sales	8,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.
London, Saturday, Dec. 23rd.

Total in Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	Not received.
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	8,000
East Indian Sales	500
East Indian Stock	87,000
East Indian Forwarded	400
East Indian Imports	1,600
East Indian Speculation	6,600
American Afloat	194,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	204,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 22nd.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York March	14.08
" " May	14.18
" " July	14.25
Spot Cotton at New York	14.50
" " Orleans	13.75
Futures at New Orleans March	13 46
" " May	13 66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 5/16
Demand Bills	3.52.50
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	63 1/4

New York, Dec. 24th.

Futures at New York Mar.	14.58
Futures at New York May	14.67

MONEY MARKETS

	London, Dec. 22nd.
Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	40 1/2
" 2 months hence	40 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver :—Smaller supplies little buying Indian bazaars coins banks Dull uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116/6

Tone of Gold :—New York took small amounts.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 3/8
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52 3/4
Government Securities 3%	40
On London at Paris—France	59.70

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13
Hong Kong Bank	£109
National Bank	£37

WAR LOANS.
London, Dec. 22nds

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£68 1/2
Victory Boards 4%	£70 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£81 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.
London, Dec. 22nd.

WHEAT

Australian Paid	£108
Argentine	99

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan Sellers	£21 1/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£20 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—Neglected.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	£23 3/4
Tone of Linseed :—Inactive.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Quiet Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£19 1/2
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Nearest Value	£20
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Nearest	£10
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£32

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£82
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£73
Cooper Braziers	£135
Yellow	£3
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal	26
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Nominal	27/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Nominal	27/9

Tone :—Flat. Nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/1 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Buyers	10

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 24th 1920
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5-0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Dem. Acceptance 4m/s	1-5 7/6
Fcs. Demand	393
American Dollars	407
Hongkong	226
Shanghai	302
Japan	198
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
Daily Quotation Rates.
Dec. 25th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	0 13 6
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Curimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 14 6
Sapurji	No. 8 1/4	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 1 6
Do.	No. 42/2	2 5 6
Do.	No. 20	1 4 3

METAL.
Issue rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation
Dec. 25th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/6	53 8 0
Do.	1	53 8 0
Do.	1¼	53 8 0
Do.	1 1/4	53 8 0
Do.	1½	53 8 0
Do.	1¾	53 8 0
Do.	2	54 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		60 0 0
Panch teka joint		25 0 0
Copper English Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Alumina		59 0 0

COPPER BARS
Dec. 25th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	77 8 0
Do.	1	83 0 0
Do.	1¼	83 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	83 0 0
Do.	1¾	84 0 0
Do.	2	84 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		60 0 0
Panch teka joint		25 0 0
Copper English Bars		83 0 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Alumina		59 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.
The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily quotations Bazaar rates.
Bombay, Dec 25th 1920 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms, Rs. a. p.	Mail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	61 0 0	9 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-20	58 0 0	8 14 0
" Karachi Bangla	62 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	12 4 0
" " Ahin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teaseld, e White 80-15	85 0 0	15 12 0
" Gajar 75-25	80 8 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	—
" Black	55 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	15 12 0
Castorseed	19 0 0	—
Cottonseeds	32 0 0	4 8 0

Forward

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 1 6
Linseed May	13 15 0

LOK. Tilak's Marble Busts
MADE TO ORDER.

RS! 2500.

Mr. Wagh has now placed a small statue of LOK. on the Congress platform for the inspection of the TILAK-MEMORIAL COMMITTEES. He also intends shortly sending there a marble bust of LOK. for the same purpose.

Life-size marble and bronze busts, and statues of 2½ ft. high in bronze and marble, of Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Surendranath Banerjea, and Mrs. Besant, all of whom gave Mr. Wagh special sittings, will be available at Rs. 2,500 each, at his Premier sculpture studio.

GIRGAUM, Bombay.

IF YOU NEED
High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messe Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.
Furniture For Sale & Hire
At Moderate Rates
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29-33 Church Gate,
graph—CAMPKITS
—2168

R 50—3/6 x 13 1-11-20
ROSE'S

LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having ROSE'S.

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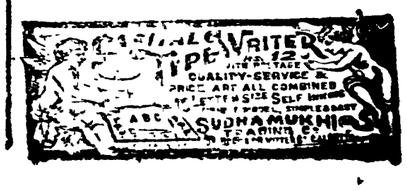
YALE
Locks and Hardware
FOR AGENTS APPLY TO
REPRESENTATIVES
Jamshed & Dehangir Cama,
3-4, Bruce Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY.

Smart and attractive selections for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.
Just received a splendid stock of Cashmere, Tweeds, Silks, Shirts, Socks Ties, etc., etc.
Inspection of our show rooms cordially invited
VILCASSIM BROS.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.



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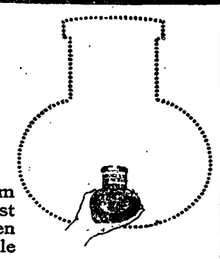
Parsee Rorji & Co
PROMPT ATTENTION TO X'MAS PLEASE SEND YOUR ORDER FOR A TRAVELLING BAGS OF ASSORTED DRY FRUITS FOR Rs.25
DRY FRUIT MERCHANTS
Bombay.

Take this Power in your hand



Pick up any Bovril bottle from the store counter, and let it rest on the palm of your hand. Then picture to yourself another bottle *ten to twenty times as big.*

That larger bottle would correspond to the proven Body-building Power of the Bovril actually in your hand.

BOVRIL

From one year

is the time for the simple corn Flour and milk dishes which the children enjoy so much, and which are so good for them.

Begin with plain boiled Corn Flour pudding and a little jam. Older children are able to enjoy the full benefits of wholesome Corn Flour blancmange or custard, with stewed fresh or preserved fruits.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

FREE OFFER.—*Send for the Brown & Polson recipe book from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie Street London, England.*

MOTHER **Seigels Syrup**

To prevent or remove Indigestion, it is necessary that stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—do their work naturally and efficiently. Mother Seigel's

REMOVES INDIGESTION

Syrup will help them to do this by toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity. Try the effect of a few doses after meals and note the improvement in your general health.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

INDIA'S LATEST AVATAR.

BY BERNARD HOUGHTON

"But this then is a revolt! No, Sire, it is a revolution." So, in discussing the Non-Co-operation movement we can imagine a Simla Secretary repeating to the Viceroy the famous remark of the Du de Liaucourt. For great and far-reaching as will be the direct results of this movement, the Congress of September gave the signal for something even greater—I revolution in the mind of India. It is not so much that Non-Co-operation aims at complete Home Rule and to render for ever impossible another Terror of the Punjab. It is the means employed to gain these ends, to realise this glance back for a moment of Indian history.

In the long years during which the British bureaucracy has dominated India, the Government has consistently maintained one attitude—command and the unflinching execution of command—and the governed another—obedience tempered by protests and pleadings but always obedience. Emphatically one was the ruler and the other the ruled. Sometimes the ruler were more kindly as under Bentinck or Ripon, sometimes harsher as under Dalhousie or Curzon but they always wielded a despotic sceptre. With the coming of the Indian National Congress, the subject have gradually adopted a changed note, one with an undertone of independence. That has been more pronounced of recent years particularly since the war. Still even a year ago, before the Joint Committee with two or three exceptions the attitude of Indian witnesses was one of men pleading for justice before a higher tribunal. Now all that is changed. In a flash India, deceived, exploited, tortured, leaps upright. She no longer prays, no longer pleads for justice. She demands it. "If you do not give justice, if you do not grant that Home Rule to which both by right and by the principles on which you fought the war, I am entitled, I will force you to concede it, force you by rendering your whole government impossible. You may multiply machine guns, tank, aeroplanes, high explosives, add every engine of death on which your Western civilisation glories, but yet I will defeat you. Your troops and armaments, how great so ever, will avail you nought, by the silent but awful might of a united [illegible] has not only chosen the swiftest way to victory. It has done much more. It has transformed the outlook of every man and woman beneath the Indian sun. Henceforth they come not as suppliants craving a boon but as free men and women demanding their rights. They stand upon their own feet; they trust to their own strength—in a word they are self-realiant.

Bureaucracy under pressure from above has opened a taining school for self-government but Indians will have none of it. In so doing have they not acted wisely? As regards the sympathy and sincerity officials would bring to such a task—credit judacus! Their past record is black bureaucracy teaches and has always taught docility and submission to authority, never free growth and initiative. That not only injures the minds of the people but so far as it goes, it unfits the pupil for self-government. The whole idea is antagonistic to self-government. You might as well call on Pussy-foot Johnson to run Bass's brewery, as ask the bureaucracy to train the people for democracy. Democracy, it has been truly said, is a valuable not only for what it gives us but because it makes us do things for ourselves. It requires that people should think and criticise and act on their opinions. It demands patriotism energy and courage to sacrifice for our motherland. Its keynote is self-reliance. But these are precisely the qualities that Non-Co-operation calls for from the people of India. Therefore Non-Co-operation is the best training for self-government. It is in such a school and not under the tutelege of officials that India can acquire the virtues of a true democracy. Did virile democracies like those of Rome or the United States first sit at the feet of officials? Did England? Has not England, since it fell under the shadow of a bureaucracy, lost much of its former love of freedom, of fair play and of independance? Depend upon it the road that India has taken to self-government, if rugged and hard, will yet in the end prove the right and truest way.

Further since the mind is not made in water-tight compartments, the qualities called forth in the present struggle will not be bounded only by the political aims. They must permeate to all fields of thought revolutionising the outlook of the peoples. In science, in art, in poetry, in literature in all the manifold branches of human knowledge must they make their influence felt. The present movement is the wind heralding the dawn of that great Renaissanee whem India will astonish the world by the brilliance of her intellect and perhaps change by her teaching the destiny of man kind. Three hundred millions educated and free, can do much.

In the ages of her past life India has assumed several Avatars. One Avatar she had under the Hindu kings, another under Asoka and the Buddhist kings, another under the Mahomedan Emperors, and yet another or under the British Bureaucracy. She is now about to enter the last and greatest Avatar of Herself,—"India."

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SCHUKIR RAPID-FILES

"make Business control easier"

ACENTS WANTED

SOLE AGENT

Narandas V. Dossa

14, Hutmanji St. Fort, BOMBAY.

PRICES.

No.	Rs.	as.	p
601	0	6	0
605	0	7	0
606	0	8	0

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ON BIG ORDERS.

No.	Rs.	as.	p.
607	0	5	0
611	1	0	0
613	1	2	0
614	1	4	0

Nos. 606 and 614 are Foolscap size.

"Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.

Latest Models.

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.

Most economical in fuel consumption. Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

Sizes 6/60 B H P.

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MAJMUNDAR [illegible]

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS.

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road,

BOMBAY.

We have just unpacked

A fresh consignment of the following goods and request **MOTOR DEALERS & CAR OWNERS** to take advantage of special prices offered without delay.

C. A. V. PRODUCTS.

1.	12 volts Ebonite Accumulators type T44 in teakwood cases	Rs.	200-0 each.
2.	" " " " T55	"	225-0 "
3.	" " " " T66	"	250-0 "
4.	" " " " M66	"	250-0 "
5.	6 volts " " " M55	"	135-0 "
6.	" " " " T44	"	125-0 "
7.	2 volts Ebonite Cells for type T44	"	30-0 "
8.	2 " " " " " T55	"	35-0 "
9.	2 " " " " " T66	"	40-0 "
10.	Switchboard type 7a double brass or nickel	"	90-0 "
11	" " 10 single " "	"	70-0 "
12.	Holders & Adapters double contact	"	4-8 "
13.	Lamp Adapters double contact	"	2-8 "
14.	Armoured cable No. 1, triple brass or nickel	"	1-8 feet.
15.	" " No. 10 twin brass	"	1-0 "
16.	" " No. 15 " "	"	1-4 "
17.	6 volts Festoon bulbs No. 5	"	3-8 each.
18.	8 " " " No. 15	"	3-8 "
19.	12 " " " No. 16	"	3-8 "
20.	Single cylinder Magnetos for M Cycle type KU1	"	150-0 "
21.	6 volts 6 amps Dynamos	"	275-0 "
22.	12 " 6 " "	"	315-0 "
23.	12 " 12 " "	"	350-0 "
24.	Headlamps model 'F' small size N. P.	"	125-0 pr.
25.	" " " medium " N. P.	"	165-0 "
26.	Sidelamps Torpedo pattern all brass,	"	65-0 "
27.	" " " " N. P.	"	70-0 "
28.	Dash lamps complete with Blubs, N. P.	"	12-0 "
29.	Hand Inspection lamps brass complete with blubs	"	22-8 "
30.	Dynamo Carbon brushes	"	3-0 "
31.	" Ball Bearings	"	15-0 "

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EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams; "AUTOWORKS" } NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. { No. 2475.

Ceylon Lace.

AGENTS wanted for the sale of our well-known "CEYLON LACE". orders executed per V.P.P. on receipt of 10 per cent. advance from each order. Can arrange credit relationship on subsequent orders. No samples sent. Good prospect for small business man.

Inquiries solicited.

Please apply

B. S. SIEVA JAVESEKERE

"Henley Cottage",

Ahangama CEYLON.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

New Stock of Boots and Sho

From 5th December 1920 to 10th January 1921 - a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal, BOMBAY.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.

Always large stock on hand of

White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and colour

English White Glazed Tiles and Beveling Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add.:—SATSANG.

Telep. No 894